```
=> => d que stat l66
L10 (         1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L11             SEL  PLU=ON  L10 1- RN :       16 TERMS
L12           16 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L13            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND PMS/CI
L14          298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN,CRN
L15         1033 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN,CRN
L16           70 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7757-79-1/RN,CRN
L17            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT (L14 OR L15)
L18             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?P
                ARTICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR ?PARTICUL? OR
                 MICROPARTICUL? OR NANOPARTICUL? OR ?GRANUL? OR MICROGRAN
                UL? OR NANOGRANUL?
L19             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L21 (         1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L22             SEL  PLU=ON  L21 1- RN :       16 TERMS
L23 (        16)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22
L24            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND AG/ELS
L25             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L26             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L27         4574 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L26
L28          139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND (L14 OR L15)
L29            2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L16
L39             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?S
                PHER? OR MICROSPHER? OR NANOSPHER?
L44           11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L39
L50            5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND PHARM?/SC,SX
L52       166867 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYMERS+PFT,OLD/CT
L53          308 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 (L) L19
L58           62 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND (L18 OR L39)
L59            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND ?DELIVER?
L60           65 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L58 OR L59
L61            9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND PHARM?/SC,SX
L63             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"+PFT,OLD,NT/C
                T
L64            6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L63
L65           15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 OR L50 OR L61 OR L64
L66           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004
                OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)


=> d que stat l82
L73             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((P1752 OR P1741)(P) S1467)/PLE
L74             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((P1343 OR P1150)(P)S1467)/PLE
L76             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A547/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L77           26 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 AND (L73 OR L74)
L79            4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND A61?/IPC
L81            0 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND R01851/PLE
L82            4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L79 OR L81


=> d his l86

     (FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:29:07 ON 06 FEB 2006)
L86           34 S L85 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> d que stat l86
L10 (         1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L11             SEL  PLU=ON  L10 1- RN :       16 TERMS
L12           16 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
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L13           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND PMS/CI
L14         298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN,CRN
L15        1033 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN,CRN
L17           6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT (L14 OR L15)
L18             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?P
                ARTICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR ?PARTICUL? OR
                 MICROPARTICUL? OR NANOPARTICUL? OR ?GRANUL? OR MICROGRAN
                UL? OR NANOGRANUL?
L39             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?S
                PHER? OR MICROSPHER? OR NANOSPHER?
L83       64751 SEA L17
L84          38 SEA L83 AND A61K033-38/IPC
L85          36 SEA L84 AND (L18/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI OR L39/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,ST
                P,BI)
L86          34 SEA L85 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)


=> d que stat l118
L10 (         1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L11             SEL  PLU=ON  L10 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L12          16 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L13           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND PMS/CI
L14         298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN,CRN
L15        1033 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN,CRN
L16          70 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7757-79-1/RN,CRN
L17           6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT (L14 OR L15)
L18             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?P
                ARTICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR ?PARTICUL? OR
                 MICROPARTICUL? OR NANOPARTICUL? OR ?GRANUL? OR MICROGRAN
                UL? OR NANOGRANUL?
L19             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L20             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYMER? OR HOMOPOLYMER? OR POLYPRO
                PYLEN? OR POLYSTYREN? OR POLYETHYLEN? OR PET
L21 (         1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L22             SEL  PLU=ON  L21 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L23 (        16)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22
L24           6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND AG/ELS
L39             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?S
                PHER? OR MICROSPHER? OR NANOSPHER?
L90      429132 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYMERS+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L91        7042 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L92             SEL  PLU=ON  L24 1- CHEM :     227 TERMS
L93      201576 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L92
L94        1953 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L95        9738 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L90 OR L94) AND (L91 OR L93)

L96         506 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (10A) L20
L97        7887 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 (15A) (L18 OR L39)
L98          81 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L95 AND L96
L99          10 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND L97
L100          0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L101         10 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L99 OR L100
L102          2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L106          1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/BI
                OR CDC-H/BI OR "DEX 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                B1355"/BI OR "DEXTRAN D 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/BI OR
                "DEXTRAN PT 25"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/BI OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/BI OR
                "DEXTRAN T 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/BI
                OR "DEXTRAN T 20"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T
                500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
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10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 15"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 20000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 250"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 3000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 45"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 60"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 75"/BI OR DEXTRAN/BI OR DEXTRANEN/BI OR DEXTRANS/BI OR DEXTRAVEN/BI OR EUDEXTRAN/BI OR EXPANDEX/BI OR "G 75"/BI OR GENTRAN/BI OR HEMODEX/BI OR HYSCON/BI OR HYSKON/BI OR INFUCOLL/BI OR INTRADER/BI OR INTRADEX/BI OR LMD/BI OR LMWD/BI))

L107 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND (("ACP 10"/BI OR "AGENT AT 717"/BI OR "AGRIMER K 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 15"/BI OR "AGRIMER 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 90"/BI OR "ALBIGEN A"/BI OR "ALDACOL Q"/BI OR "ANTARON P 804"/BI OR "ANTITOX VANA"/BI OR "AT 717"/BI OR "B 7509"/BI OR BOLINAN/BI OR "CEVIAN A 88036"/BI OR "DISCOL K 30L"/BI OR "DISINTEX 200"/BI OR "DIVERGAN EF"/BI OR "DIVERGAN F"/BI OR "DIVERGAN RS"/BI OR "GAFTEX AE-K 15"/BI OR "GANEX P 804"/BI OR HEMODESIS/BI OR HEMODEZ/BI OR "K 115 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 115"/BI OR "K 12"/BI OR "K 120 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 120"/BI OR "K 15 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 15"/BI OR "K 17"/BI OR "K 25 (SURFACTANT)"/BI OR "K 25"/BI OR "K 29-32"/BI OR "K 30"/BI OR "K 30C"/BI OR "K 60 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 60"/BI OR "K 85 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 85"/BI OR "K 90"/BI OR "K 92 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 92"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE POLYMER"/BI OR 143RP/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-VINYL-, POLYMERS"/BI OR "40K (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR 40K/BI))

L108 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND ((COLLO-BO/BI OR "E 252"/BI OR NITER/BI OR NITRE/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT (1:1)"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "POTASSIUM NITRATE"/BI OR SALTPETER/BI))

L109 11 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L99 OR L100 OR L101 OR L102 OR (L106 OR L107 OR L108)

L110 33 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 AND L97

L111 1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND ?DEXTRAN?

L112 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/BI OR CDC-H/BI OR "DEX 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B1355"/BI OR "DEXTRAN D 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PT 25"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/BI OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 20"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 15"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 20000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 250"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 3000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 45"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 60"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 75"/BI OR DEXTRAN/BI OR DEXTRANEN/BI OR DEXTRANS/BI OR DEXTRAVEN/BI OR EUDEXTRAN/BI OR EXPANDEX/BI OR "G 75"/BI OR GENTRAN/BI OR HEMODEX/BI OR HYSCON/BI OR HYSKON/BI OR INFUCOLL/BI OR INTRADER/BI OR INTRADEX/BI OR LMD/BI OR LMWD/BI))

L113 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND (("ACP 10"/BI OR "AGENT AT 717"/BI OR "AGRIMER K 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 15"/BI OR "AGRIMER 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 90"/BI OR "ALBIGEN A"/BI OR "ALDACOL Q"/BI OR "ANTARON P 804"/BI OR "ANTITOX VANA"/BI OR "AT 717"/BI OR "B 7509"/BI OR BOLINAN/BI OR "CEVIAN A 88036"/BI OR "DISCOL K 30L"/BI OR "DISINTEX 200"/BI OR "DIVERGAN EF"/BI

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                OR "DIVERGAN F"/BI OR "DIVERGAN RS"/BI OR "GAFTEX AE-K 15"/BI
                OR "GANEX P 804"/BI OR HEMODESIS/BI OR HEMODEZ/BI OR "K 115
                (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 115"/BI OR "K 12"/BI OR "K 120
                (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 120"/BI OR "K 15 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K
                15"/BI OR "K 17"/BI OR "K 25 (SURFACTANT)"/BI OR "K 25"/BI OR
                "K 29-32"/BI OR "K 30"/BI OR "K 30C"/BI OR "K 60 (POLYMER)"/BI
                OR "K 60"/BI OR "K 85 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 85"/BI OR "K
                90"/BI OR "K 92 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 92"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-
                PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER
                "/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE POLYMER"/BI OR 143RP/BI OR
                "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINO
                NE, 1-VINYL-, POLYMERS"/BI OR "40K (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR
                40K/BI))
L114             0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L110 AND ((COLLO-BO/BI OR "E
                252"/BI OR NITER/BI OR NITRE/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT
                (1:1)"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID,
                POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "POTASSIUM NITRATE"/BI OR SALTPETER/BI))
L115            34 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L109 OR L110 OR L111 OR L112
                OR L113 OR L114)
L116            33 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L115 AND (L18 OR L39)
L117            34 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L115 OR L116
L118            15 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L117 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004
                OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)


=> d que stat l141
L10 (            1) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L11                 SEL  PLU=ON  L10 1- RN :       16 TERMS
L12             16 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L13              8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND PMS/CI
L14            298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN,CRN
L15           1033 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN,CRN
L17              6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT (L14 OR L15)
L18                 QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?P
                    ARTICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR ?PARTICUL? OR
                     MICROPARTICUL? OR NANOPARTICUL? OR ?GRANUL? OR MICROGRAN
                    UL? OR NANOGRANUL?
L19                 QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L20                 QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYMER? OR HOMOPOLYMER? OR POLYPRO
                    PYLEN? OR POLYSTYREN? OR POLYETHYLEN? OR PET
L21 (            1) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L22                 SEL  PLU=ON  L21 1- RN :       16 TERMS
L23 (           16) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22
L24              6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND AG/ELS
L39                 QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?S
                    PHER? OR MICROSPHER? OR NANOSPHER?
L122          7229 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 (10A) (L18 OR L39)
L123           446 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (10A) L20
L124          1626 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (15A) (L18 OR L39)
L125            26 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L122 AND L123 AND L124
L126               SEL  PLU=ON  L24 1- CHEM :     227 TERMS
L127        148563 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L126
L128         14378 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L129           253 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L127 AND L128
L130           253 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L129 AND POLYMER+PFT,OLD,NT/CT

L131          5583 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L132            65 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L130 AND L131
L133            18 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L132 AND (L18 OR L39)
L134            43 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L125 OR L133
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L135          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L132 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L136          1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L134 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L137          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L134 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/BI
                OR CDC-H/BI OR "DEX 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                B1355"/BI OR "DEXTRAN D 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/BI OR
                "DEXTRAN PT 25"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/BI OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/BI OR
                "DEXTRAN T 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/BI
                OR "DEXTRAN T 20"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T
                500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 15"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 20000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 250"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                3000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                45"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 60"/BI OR "DEXTRAN
                70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 75"/BI OR DEXTRAN/BI OR DEXTRANEN/BI OR
                DEXTRANS/BI OR DEXTRAVEN/BI OR EUDEXTRAN/BI OR EXPANDEX/BI OR
                "G 75"/BI OR GENTRAN/BI OR HEMODEX/BI OR HYSCON/BI OR HYSKON/BI
                 OR INFUCOLL/BI OR INTRADER/BI OR INTRADEX/BI OR LMD/BI OR
                LMWD/BI))
L138          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L134 AND (("ACP 10"/BI OR
                "AGENT AT 717"/BI OR "AGRIMER K 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 15"/BI OR
                "AGRIMER 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 90"/BI OR "ALBIGEN A"/BI OR
                "ALDACOL Q"/BI OR "ANTARON P 804"/BI OR "ANTITOX VANA"/BI OR
                "AT 717"/BI OR "B 7509"/BI OR BOLINAN/BI OR "CEVIAN A 88036"/BI
                 OR "DISCOL K 30L"/BI OR "DISINTEX 200"/BI OR "DIVERGAN EF"/BI
                OR "DIVERGAN F"/BI OR "DIVERGAN RS"/BI OR "GAFTEX AE-K 15"/BI
                OR "GANEX P 804"/BI OR HEMODESIS/BI OR HEMODEZ/BI OR "K 115
                (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 115"/BI OR "K 12"/BI OR "K 120
                (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 120"/BI OR "K 15 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K
                15"/BI OR "K 17"/BI OR "K 25 (SURFACTANT)"/BI OR "K 25"/BI OR
                "K 29-32"/BI OR "K 30"/BI OR "K 30C"/BI OR "K 60 (POLYMER)"/BI
                OR "K 60"/BI OR "K 85 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 85"/BI OR "K
                90"/BI OR "K 92 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 92"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-
                PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER
                "/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE POLYMER"/BI OR 143RP/BI OR
                "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINO
                NE, 1-VINYL-, POLYMERS"/BI OR "40K (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR
                40K/BI))
L139          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L134 AND ((COLLO-BO/BI OR "E
                252"/BI OR NITER/BI OR NITRE/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT
                (1:1)"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID,
                POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "POTASSIUM NITRATE"/BI OR SALTPETER/BI))
L140         43 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L134 OR L135 OR L136 OR L137
                OR L138 OR L139)
L141         24 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L140 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004
                OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)


=> d his l168

     (FILE 'BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, CABA, LIFESCI, DRUGU, DRUGB, VETU,
     VETB, SCISEARCH, CONF, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:18:20 ON 06 FEB
     2006)
L168         16 S L167 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW

=> d que stat l168
L18             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?P
                ARTICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR ?PARTICUL? OR
                 MICROPARTICUL? OR NANOPARTICUL? OR ?GRANUL? OR MICROGRAN
                UL? OR NANOGRANUL?
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L19             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L20             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYMER? OR HOMOPOLYMER? OR POLYPRO
                PYLEN? OR POLYSTYREN? OR POLYETHYLEN? OR PET
L39             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?S
                PHER? OR MICROSPHER? OR NANOSPHER?
L151       48197 SEA (L20 (7A) (L18 OR L39))
L152        4386 SEA L19 (10A) L20
L153       11141 SEA L19(10A)(L18 OR L39)
L154         359 SEA L151 AND L152
L155         311 SEA L154 AND L153
L156           5 SEA L155 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L158          17 SEA L155 AND ?PYRROLID?
L159           0 SEA L155 AND (KNO3 OR (POTASSIUM (1A) NITRATE) OR SALTPETER OR
                  (SALT(1W) PETER))
L160         242 SEA L155 AND L19/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP
L161         244 SEA L155 AND L20/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP
L162         209 SEA L160 AND L161
L163         173 SEA L162 AND (L18/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP OR L39/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP)

L164           8 SEA L163 AND (?DELIVER? OR ?RELEAS?)
L165           2 SEA L163 AND (?DRUG OR ?PHARM? OR ?THERAP?)
L166           8 SEA L163 AND (?ADMIN? OR ?TREAT?)
L167          38 SEA L156 OR L158 OR L159 OR (L164 OR L165 OR L166)
L168          16 SEA L167 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR
                  REVIEW/DT)


=> d que stat l149
L10 (          1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L11               SEL  PLU=ON  L10 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L12           16 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L13            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND PMS/CI
L14          298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN,CRN
L15         1033 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN,CRN
L17            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT (L14 OR L15)
L21 (          1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L22               SEL  PLU=ON  L21 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L23 (         16)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22
L24            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND AG/ELS
L146        8635 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L147       10871 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L148          17 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L146 AND L147
L149          16 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L148 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004
                  OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)


=> dup rem l66 l82 l86 l118 l141 l168 l149
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'CONF'.
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L86
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L118
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L141
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L168
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L149
L171            103 DUP REM L66 L82 L86 L118 L141 L168 L149 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  ANSWERS '1-13' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                  ANSWERS '14-16' FROM FILE WPIX
                  ANSWERS '17-44' FROM FILE USPATFULL
                  ANSWER '45' FROM FILE USPAT2
                  ANSWERS '46-60' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                  ANSWERS '61-77' FROM FILE EMBASE
                  ANSWERS '78-94' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                  ANSWERS '95-98' FROM FILE PASCAL
                  ANSWERS '99-101' FROM FILE JICST-EPLUS
                  ANSWERS '102-103' FROM FILE SCISEARCH

=> file stnguide
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:45:50 ON 06 FEB 2006
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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb  3, 2006 (20060203/UP).
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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L171 ANSWER 1 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:927003 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:384310
TITLE: **Delivery** vehicle for silver ions
INVENTOR(S): Neuwirth, Robert S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ablation Products LLC, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004093793	A2	20041104	WO 2004-US11805	20040416 <--
WO 2004093793	A3	20050915		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2522191	AA	20041104	CA 2004-2522191	20040416 <--
US 2004265390	A1	20041230	US 2004-825930	20040416 <--
EP 1617850	A2	20060125	EP 2004-759928	20040416 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

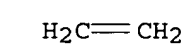
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-463255P P 20030416 <--
WO 2004-US11805 W 20040416

ED Entered STN: 04 Nov 2004
AB A **delivery** vehicle for a silver ion source such as silver nitrate, suitable for use in the treatment of menorrhagia, comprises a plurality of physiol. inert beads bearing a tissue cauterizing amount of a silver ion source. Preferably the beads are made of a physiol. inert polymer, ceramic or stainless steel. The silver ion source preferably is silver nitrate and can be substantially pure silver nitrate, or can comprise silver nitrate in combination with a binder or a diluent. Suitable binders include physiol. tolerable synthetic polymeric binders, polysaccharide binders, and the like. Diluents can include other salt materials such as potassium nitrate. The beads are useful in treating menorrhagia of a mammalian uterus. The beads can be **delivered** to the uterus via a catheter, and are distributed throughout the uterine cavity by uterine massage or like expedient. Silver ions are **delivered** to the endometrium and cause necrosis of the endometrial tissue. The silver ions remaining within the uterine cavity can then be neutralized with a sodium chloride solution **delivered** to the uterus e.g., by catheter, and the beads recovered from the uterus.
IC ICM A61K

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
ST **delivery** vehicle silver menorrhagia treatment
IT Polyamides, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(beads; **delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
IT Ceramics
Human
Uterus
(**delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
IT Gelatins, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**delivery** vehicle for **silver** ions)
IT Menstrual disorder
(menorrhagia; **delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **9003-56-9**, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer **24937-78-8**, EVA **25038-59-9**, PET, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(beads; **delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
IT **563-63-3**, Silver acetate **7440-22-4D**, Silver, compds. **7757-79-1**, Potassium nitrate, biological studies **7761-88-8**, Silver nitrate, biological studies **7783-93-9**, Silver perchlorate **7783-98-4**, Silver permanganate **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone **9004-54-0**, Dextran, biological studies 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies **19025-99-1**, Silver lactate monohydrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **9003-56-9**, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer **24937-78-8**, EVA **25038-59-9**, PET, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(beads; **delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

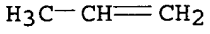
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

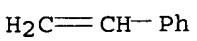
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

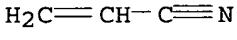
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 9003-56-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

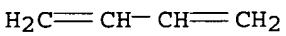
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



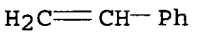
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 3

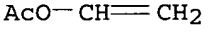
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

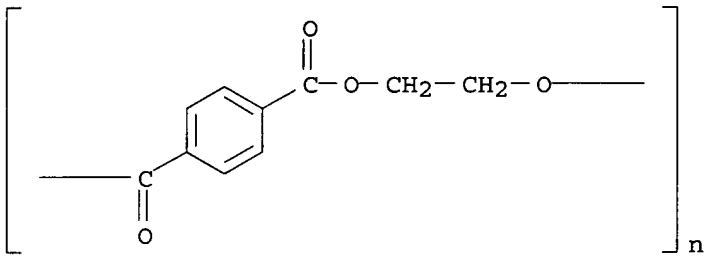


CM 2

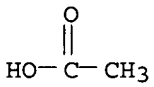
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 25038-59-9 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **563-63-3**, Silver acetate **7440-22-4D**, Silver, compds. **7757-79-1**, Potassium nitrate, biological studies **7761-88-8**, Silver nitrate, biological studies **7783-93-9**, Silver perchlorate **7783-98-4**, Silver permanganate **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone **9004-54-0**, Dextran, biological studies **19025-99-1**, Silver lactate monohydrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**delivery** vehicle for silver ions)
RN 563-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

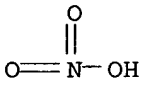


● Ag(I)

RN 7440-22-4 HCAPLUS
CN Silver (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

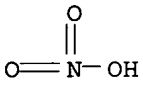
Ag

RN 7757-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN Nitric acid potassium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



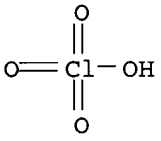
● K

RN 7761-88-8 HCAPLUS
CN Nitric acid silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



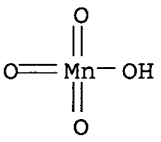
● Ag(I)

RN 7783-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Perchloric acid, silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Ag(I)

RN 7783-98-4 HCAPLUS
CN Permanganic acid (HMnO4), silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

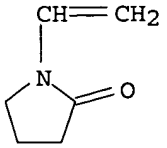


● Ag(I)

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

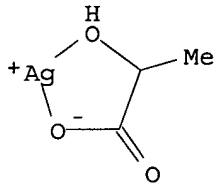
CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 19025-99-1 HCAPLUS
CN Silver, [2-(hydroxy-κO)propanoato-κO]-, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H_2O

=> d ibib ed ab hitind hitstr 2-13
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L171 ANSWER 2 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:451247 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:487653
TITLE: Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
INVENTOR(S): Hunter, William L.; Gravett, David M.; Toleikis, Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita; Signore, Pierre E.; Liggins, Richard T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 2095 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005046746	A2	20050526	WO 2004-US37335	20041110 <--

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LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005149158	A1	20050707	US 2004-409		20041129 <--
US 2005175662	A1	20050811	US 2004-451		20041129 <--
US 2005175661	A1	20050811	US 2004-999205		20041129 <--
US 2005186243	A1	20050825	US 2004-97		20041129 <--
US 2005186242	A1	20050825	US 2004-999204		20041129 <--
US 2005191331	A1	20050901	US 2004-1419		20041130 <--
US 2005175663	A1	20050811	US 2004-1791		20041202 <--
US 2005181008	A1	20050818	US 2004-1786		20041202 <--
US 2005181011	A1	20050818	US 2004-1792		20041202 <--
US 2005143817	A1	20050630	US 2004-6899		20041207 <--
US 2005177103	A1	20050811	US 2004-6314		20041207 <--
US 2005177225	A1	20050811	US 2004-6895		20041207 <--
US 2005181004	A1	20050818	US 2004-6289		20041207 <--
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			US 2003-523908P	P	20031120 <--
			US 2003-524023P	P	20031120 <--
			US 2004-578471P	P	20040609
			US 2004-586861P	P	20040709
			US 2003-525226P	P	20031124 <--
			US 2003-526541P	P	20031203 <--
			US 2004-582833P	P	20040624
			US 2004-986231	A1	20041110
			US 2004-986450	A1	20041110

ED Entered STN: 27 May 2005

AB A method comprises introducing into an intervertebral disk space of a patient, a therapeutically effective amount of a fibrosing agent. Thus, a medical implant was coated with poly(L-lysine) solution in water. The polylysine was deposited on both ends of the implant.

IC ICM A61L027-00
ICS A61L027-54; A61L031-00; A61L031-16

CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

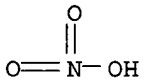
IT Drug delivery systems
(**microspheres**; medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-28-2, Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17β)-, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-68-5, DMSO, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymers 106-99-0D, Butadiene, polymers 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 139-88-8, Sotradecol 302-79-4, all-trans-Retinoic acid 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 518-28-5, Podophyllotoxin 564-25-0, Doxycycline 1191-50-0 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-06-4D, Platinum, complexes 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-26-8, Technetium, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-54-2, Gadolinium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological

studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate **7761-88-8**, Silver nitrate, biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 8031-09-2, Sodium morrhuate 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9002-84-0, PTFE **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene 9002-92-0, Polidocanol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9061-61-4, NGF 10118-90-8, Minocycline 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12167-74-7, Calcium hydroxide phosphate (Ca5(OH)(PO4)3) 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 17031-92-4, Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin **24937-78-8**, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 25034-86-0, Methylmethacrylate-styrene copolymer 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer 26966-14-3 27964-99-4, Poly(D-lysine hydrobromide) 32222-06-3, 1α,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 33419-42-0, Etoposide 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine), SRU 50903-99-6, L-NAME 59216-10-3, Monosodium urate monohydrate 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 62031-54-3, FGF 65271-80-9, Mitoxantrone 83869-56-1, GM-CSF 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 125265-78-3, N-Carboxybutyl chitosan 127464-60-2, VEGF 189460-40-0, Connective tissue growth factor 302781-03-9 511550-73-5
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

IT **7761-88-8**, Silver nitrate, biological studies **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **24937-78-8**, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

RN 7761-88-8 HCAPLUS
CN Nitric acid silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

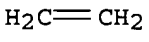


● Ag(I)

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

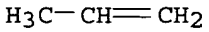
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

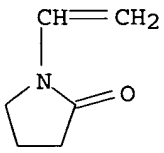
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

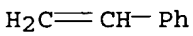
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

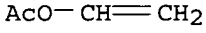
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 3 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:141200 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254568
TITLE: Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy of biologically-active ingredients such as antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Windsor, J. Brian; Roux, Stan J.; Lloyd, Alan M.; Thomas, Collin E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005014777	A2	20050217	WO 2003-US32667	20031016 <--
WO 2005014777	A3	20050915		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2502148	AA	20050217	CA 2003-2502148	20031016 <--
EP 1576150	A2	20050921	EP 2003-816736	20031016 <--
EP 1576150	A3	20051102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-418803P P 20021016 <--
WO 2003-US32667 W 20031016 <--

ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2005
AB The invention provides methods and compns. for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compds. and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compns. are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compns. with lowered concns. of active ingredients.
IC ICM C12N
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
IT 142-87-0 143-18-0 143-28-2 143-33-9, Sodium cyanide (Na(CN)) 143-50-0 144-21-8 144-41-2 144-55-8, Carbonic acid monosodium salt, biological studies 144-62-7, Ethanedioic acid, biological studies 145-73-3 145-73-3D, di-(N,N-dimethylcocoamine) salts 145-73-3D, mono- and di-(N,N-diethylalkylamine)and mono- and di-(N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salts 147-14-8 147-94-4 148-61-8 148-79-8 148-82-3 149-30-4, 2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione 149-57-5 150-38-9 150-39-0 150-50-5

150-68-5 150-84-5 151-21-3, biological studies 151-38-2 151-41-7D, salts 151-50-8, Potassium cyanide (K(CN)) 151-56-4D, Aziridine, derivs. 154-21-2 154-42-7 154-93-8 155-04-4 180-84-7, 1,7-Dioxaspiro[5.5]undecane 262-12-4D, Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin, chloro derivs. 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, analogs 290-87-9, 1,3,5-Triazine 297-97-2 298-00-0 298-01-1 298-02-2 298-03-3 298-04-4 298-06-6 298-14-6 299-84-3 300-76-5 301-04-2 301-12-2 302-01-2, Hydrazine, biological studies 305-03-3 309-00-2 311-45-5 314-40-9 314-42-1 315-18-4 317-83-9 319-84-6 319-85-7 327-98-0 328-04-1 329-21-5 330-54-1 330-55-2 330-64-3 333-20-0 333-40-4 333-41-5 333-43-7 334-48-5, Decanoic acid 338-45-4 352-93-2 379-52-2 404-86-4 443-48-1 465-73-6 470-90-6 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 475-26-3 485-31-4 497-19-8, Carbonic acid disodium salt, biological studies 499-75-2 500-28-7 502-39-6 506-87-6 507-60-8 509-34-2 512-42-5 513-77-9 513-78-0 513-92-8 515-42-4 515-83-3 517-16-8 518-47-8 525-79-1 526-18-1 527-07-1 527-09-3 533-96-0 534-16-7 534-52-1 540-72-7 540-73-8 541-31-1 542-75-6 544-60-5 546-93-0 548-62-9 554-13-2 555-37-3 556-61-6 557-05-1 557-41-5 563-12-2 563-47-3 **563-63-3** 569-64-2 571-58-4 572-48-5 578-94-9 580-48-3 584-08-7 584-79-2 588-66-9 590-28-3 592-01-8, Calcium cyanide (Ca(CN)2) 593-29-3 594-30-9 595-33-5 598-02-7 603-33-8 607-12-5 608-73-1 624-83-9 628-63-7 629-25-4 630-56-8 634-66-2 637-03-6 637-12-7 639-58-7 640-15-3 643-79-8, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxaldehyde 644-64-4 645-05-6 645-92-1 671-04-5 671-16-9 672-04-8 673-04-1 682-80-4 683-18-1 709-98-8 732-11-6 741-58-2 756-09-2 759-94-4 786-19-6 811-97-2 813-78-5 814-49-3 814-91-5 824-39-5 824-78-2 831-76-5 834-12-8 841-06-5 845-52-3 860-22-0 865-21-4, Vincaleukoblastine 867-27-6 872-50-4, biological studies 886-50-0 900-95-8 919-44-8 919-54-0 919-76-6 919-86-8 944-22-9 947-02-4 950-10-7 950-35-6 950-37-8 953-17-3 957-51-7 959-98-8 960-25-8 961-11-5 961-22-8 962-58-3 963-22-4 973-21-7 991-42-4 999-81-5 1007-28-9 1011-73-0 1014-69-3 1014-70-6 1024-57-3 1031-07-8 1066-30-4 1066-33-7 1066-45-1 1067-29-4 1071-83-6 1076-46-6 1079-33-0 1111-67-7 1111-78-0 1113-02-6 1113-38-8 1114-71-2 1129-41-5 1134-23-2 1136-84-1 1172-63-0 1184-57-2 1184-64-1 1186-49-8 1191-17-9 1191-50-0 1191-80-6 1193-18-6 1194-65-6 1300-34-1 1300-71-6 1300-72-7 1300-78-3 1301-96-8, Silver oxide (AgO) 1302-42-7 1303-28-2, Arsenic oxide (As2O5) 1303-33-9, Arsenic sulfide (As2S3) 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), biological studies 1303-96-4, Borax (B4Na2O7.10H2O)
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 2782-57-2 2782-70-9 2797-51-5 2809-21-4 2813-95-8 2875-41-4D, N-alkyl derivs. 2893-78-9 2905-69-3 2917-32-0 2921-88-2 2934-07-8 2939-80-2 2941-55-1 2953-29-9 2961-61-7 2961-62-8 2971-38-2 2991-51-7 3004-70-4 3032-40-4 3049-71-6 3050-27-9 3060-89-7 3097-08-3 3134-12-1 3134-70-1 3184-65-4 3247-34-5 3251-23-8 3279-27-4 3279-46-7 3282-00-6 3282-73-3 3304-97-0 3309-87-3 3337-71-1 3380-34-5 3383-96-8 3391-86-4, 1-Octen-3-ol 3397-62-4 3452-97-9 3478-94-2 3486-30-4 3486-35-9 3566-00-5 3566-10-7 3567-62-2 3568-56-7 3572-06-3 3583-63-9 3615-21-2 3626-13-9 3658-77-3 3689-24-5 3691-35-8 3724-65-0D, 2-Butenoic acid, esters 3734-49-4 3734-95-0 3734-97-2 3735-23-7 3735-33-9 3737-22-2 3740-92-9 3766-60-7 3766-81-2 3768-14-7 3772-94-9 3778-73-2 3792-59-4 3811-04-9 3811-49-2 3844-45-9 3861-41-4 3861-47-0 3878-19-1 3926-62-3 3960-05-2 4029-02-1 4075-81-4 4095-45-8 4097-34-1 4097-36-3 4147-51-7 4147-57-3 4154-35-2

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Aluminum, biological studies 7437-35-6 7439-89-6, Iron, biological
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biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies
7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies **7440-22-4**, Silver,
biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-36-0,
Antimony, biological studies 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological studies
7440-42-8, Boron, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active
ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 7440-43-9, Cadmium, biological studies 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological
studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc,
biological studies 7446-09-5, Sulfur dioxide, biological studies
7446-18-6 7446-19-7 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride (AlCl3), biological
studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies
7447-41-8, Lithium chloride (LiCl), biological studies 7487-88-9,
Sulfuric acid magnesium salt (1:1), biological studies 7487-94-7,
Mercury chloride (HgCl2), biological studies 7488-56-4, Selenium sulfide
(SeS2) 7491-21-6 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7558-79-4
7558-80-7 7562-87-0D, 3-(C12-15-alkyloxy)derivs., chlorides 7575-62-4
7585-39-9D, β-Cyclodextrin, copper hydroxide complexes 7600-50-2
7601-54-9 7631-89-2 7631-90-5 7631-95-0 7631-99-4, Nitric acid
sodium salt, biological studies 7632-00-0 7632-04-4 7632-05-5
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7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium
chloride (NaCl), biological studies 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide (NaBr),
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7664-39-3, Hydrofluoric acid, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia,
biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies
7673-09-8 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide (KI), biological studies
7681-38-1 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), biological studies
7681-52-9 7681-53-0 7681-57-4 7681-65-4, Copper iodide (CuI)
7681-82-5, Sodium iodide (NaI), biological studies 7681-93-8 7696-12-0
7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7700-17-6 7704-34-9,

Sulfur, biological studies 7705-08-0, Iron chloride (FeCl3), biological studies 7720-78-7 7721-15-5 7722-64-7 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2), biological studies 7722-88-5 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7726-95-6, Bromine, biological studies 7727-21-1 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7727-43-7 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7733-02-0 7738-94-5, Chromic acid (H2CrO4) **7757-79-1**, Nitric acid potassium salt, biological studies 7757-82-6, Sulfuric acid disodium salt, biological studies 7757-83-7 7758-02-3, Potassium bromide (KBr), biological studies 7758-05-6 7758-09-0 7758-11-4 7758-16-9 7758-19-2 7758-29-4 7758-87-4 7758-89-6, Copper chloride (CuCl) 7758-98-7, Sulfuric acid copper(2+) salt (1:1), biological studies 7758-99-8 **7761-88-8**, Nitric acid silver(1+) salt, biological studies 7772-98-7 7774-29-0, Mercury iodide (HgI2) 7775-09-9 7775-11-3 7775-14-6 7775-19-1 7775-27-1 7775-41-9, Silver fluoride (AgF) 7778-18-9 7778-39-4, Arsenic acid (H3AsO4) 7778-44-1 7778-50-9 7778-53-2 7778-54-3 7778-66-7 7778-70-3 7778-73-6 7778-77-0 7778-80-5, Sulfuric acid dipotassium salt, biological studies 7779-27-3 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 7782-50-5, Chlorine, biological studies 7782-63-0 7782-68-5, Iodic acid (HIO3) 7783-06-4, Hydrogen sulfide (H2S), biological studies 7783-18-8 7783-20-2, Sulfuric acid diammonium salt, biological studies 7783-28-0 7783-33-7 7783-85-9 7783-90-6, Silver chloride (AgCl), biological studies 7783-96-2, Silver iodide (AgI) 7784-09-0 7784-24-9 7784-26-1 7784-38-5 7784-40-9 7784-44-3 7784-46-5 7785-87-7 7785-88-8 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride (MgCl2), biological studies 7786-34-7 7786-80-3 7786-81-4 7789-00-6 7789-09-5 7789-12-0 7789-29-9, Potassium fluoride (K(HF2)) 7789-38-0 7790-92-3, Hypochlorous acid 7791-03-9 7791-18-6 7791-25-5, Sulfuryl chloride 7803-51-2, Phosphine 7803-63-6 8001-35-2, Toxaphene 8001-50-1, Strobane 8003-06-3 8003-19-8D, derivs. 8004-87-3, C.I. Basic Violet 1 8005-46-7 8011-63-0, Bordeaux mixture 8012-69-9 8013-17-0 8015-35-8 8018-01-7 8022-00-2 8023-58-3, Sustane 3 8029-29-6, Bandane 8030-15-7, Turgasept 8030-53-3 8063-85-2 8064-49-1 8065-36-9 8065-48-3 8066-01-1 8068-77-7 8070-76-6 8071-40-7 8073-53-8 8075-57-8 8076-84-4 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-28-6, Gum ghatti 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-86-2 9003-01-4 9003-05-8 9003-11-6D, alkyl ethers, I2 complexes 9003-18-3 9003-27-4 9003-29-6 9004-32-4 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-57-3 9004-58-4 9004-62-0 9004-65-3 9004-67-5 9004-70-0 9004-82-4 9005-25-8D, Starch, α=type, amycol, biological studies 9005-38-3 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies 9006-42-2, Metiram 9010-77-9 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9016-00-6, Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] 9017-80-5 9038-29-3 9080-17-5, Ammonium sulfide ((NH4)2(Sx)) 10007-85-9 10022-31-8 10024-97-2, Nitrogen oxide (N2O), biological studies 10025-67-9, Sulfur chloride (S2Cl2) 10025-85-1, Nitrogen chloride (NCl3) 10028-15-6, Ozone, biological studies 10028-22-5 10028-24-7 10034-85-2, Hydriodic acid 10039-54-0 10042-84-9 10043-01-3 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3), biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride (CaCl2), biological studies 10043-67-1 10045-86-0 10045-89-3 10049-04-4, Chlorine oxide (ClO2) 10058-23-8 10061-02-6 10101-39-0 10101-41-4 10101-50-5 10101-97-0 10102-90-6 10103-46-5 10103-48-7 10103-50-1 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride (CdCl2) 10112-91-1, Mercury chloride (Hg2Cl2) 10117-38-1 10124-36-4 10124-41-1 10124-43-3 10124-50-2 10124-65-9 10125-13-0 10137-74-3
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active

ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 18472-87-2 18479-55-5 18530-56-8 18691-97-9 18748-91-9
18794-84-8 18854-01-8 18883-66-4 19044-88-3 19379-90-9
19398-13-1 19480-43-4 19622-08-3 19622-19-6 19651-91-3
19660-77-6 19691-80-6 19766-89-3 19937-59-8 20276-83-9
20290-99-7 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide (Zn(OH)2) 20427-59-2, Copper hydroxide (Cu(OH)2) 20543-04-8 20711-10-8 20762-60-1, Potassium azide (K(N3)) 20782-58-5 20830-81-3 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide (AlP) 20940-37-8 21087-64-9 21267-72-1 21351-39-3 21452-18-6
21540-35-2 21548-32-3 21564-17-0 21609-90-5 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)3), biological studies 21652-27-7 21689-84-9
21725-46-2 21832-25-7 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO) 21921-96-0
21923-23-9 22205-45-4, Copper sulfide (Cu2S) 22212-55-1 22212-56-2
22221-10-9 22221-12-1 22221-14-3 22224-92-6 22232-15-1
22232-20-8 22232-26-4 22232-28-6 22248-79-9 22259-30-9
22323-45-1 22330-14-9 22439-40-3 22569-74-0 22781-23-3
22894-47-9 22898-01-7 22936-75-0 22936-86-3 23031-36-9
23103-98-2 23121-99-5 23135-22-0 23184-66-9 23214-92-8
23319-66-6, biological studies 23422-53-9 23505-41-1 23526-02-5
23560-59-0 23564-05-8 23564-06-9 23710-76-1 23947-60-6
23950-58-5 23950-58-5D, metabolites 24017-47-8 24124-25-2
24151-93-7 24307-26-4 24310-40-5 24310-41-6 24353-58-0
24353-61-5 24556-64-7 24556-65-8 24579-73-5 24691-76-7
24691-80-3 24927-67-1 24934-91-6 25013-16-5 25035-26-1
25059-78-3 25085-34-1 25086-29-7 25154-52-3 25155-30-0
25167-82-2 25167-83-3 25167-83-3D, alkylamine salt 25167-83-3D, coco-amine salt 25168-06-3 25168-15-4 25168-26-7 25171-63-5
25182-03-0 25254-50-6 25311-71-1 25316-56-7 25322-20-7
25322-68-3D, C10-C14 alkyl ethers, phosphates 25322-68-3D, alkyl ethers
25339-17-7, Isodecanol 25366-23-8 25402-06-6 25550-58-7 25567-55-9
25568-84-7 25606-41-1 **25655-41-8** 25671-46-9 25956-17-6
26002-80-2 26027-38-3 26062-79-3 26087-47-8 26129-32-8
26172-55-4 26248-24-8 26259-45-0 26264-05-1 26354-18-7
26389-78-6 26399-36-0 26419-73-8 26530-09-6 26530-20-1
26532-22-9 26532-23-0 26532-24-1 26532-25-2 26545-53-9
26617-87-8D, C10-18 alkyl derivs. 26617-87-8D, C12-15 alkyl derivs.
26617-87-8D, alkyl derivs. 26628-22-8, Sodium azide (Na(N3))
26648-01-1 26761-40-0 26836-07-7 26856-61-1 26896-20-8, Neodecanoic acid 26952-20-5 27041-82-3 27041-84-5 27176-87-0
27177-77-1 27193-28-8 27193-86-8 27236-65-3 27252-87-5
27253-29-8 27304-13-8 27306-78-1 27323-41-7 27386-64-7
27458-93-1, Isooctadecanol 27519-02-4 27541-88-4 27554-26-3
27605-76-1 27636-20-0D, acetalized 27668-52-6 27923-56-4
27954-37-6 27987-00-4 28079-04-1 28086-13-7 28159-98-0
28217-97-2 28249-77-6 28300-74-5 28382-15-2 28401-39-0
28434-00-6 28434-01-7 28558-32-9 28559-00-4 28675-11-8
28730-17-8 28772-56-7 28801-69-6 28805-78-9 28837-97-0
28855-27-8 28956-64-1 29012-39-3D, derivs. 29061-61-8 29082-74-4
29091-05-2 29091-21-2 29173-31-7 29232-93-7 29385-43-1
29450-57-5 29457-72-5 29672-19-3 29804-22-6 29868-16-4
29871-13-4 29932-85-2 29973-13-5 30043-49-3 30043-55-1 30087-47-9 30136-13-1 30143-22-7 30284-78-7 30304-30-4 30507-70-1
30525-89-4, Paraformaldehyde 30551-20-3, Dodecadienal 30560-19-1
30622-37-8 30820-22-5 30864-28-9 30894-16-7
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 30979-48-7 30981-48-7 31089-39-1 31218-83-4 31251-03-3
31291-59-5 31366-95-7 31366-97-9 31393-98-3 31441-78-8,

Purinethiol 31502-19-9 31512-74-0 31632-68-5 31848-11-0
31895-21-3 31895-22-4 31972-43-7 31972-44-8 32289-58-0
32345-29-2 32357-46-3 32407-99-1 32426-10-1 32426-11-2
32534-66-0 32581-06-9 32771-64-5 32861-85-1 32889-48-8
33113-08-5 33189-72-9 33213-65-9 33245-39-5 33271-65-7
33419-42-0 33439-45-1 33629-47-9 33693-04-8 33820-53-0
33956-49-9 34010-15-6 34010-21-4 34014-18-1 34123-59-6
34205-21-5 34256-82-1 34264-24-9 34363-01-4 34465-46-8
34484-77-0 34490-93-2 34622-58-7 34643-46-4 34681-10-2
34681-23-7 34689-46-8 34828-64-3D, esters with coconut oil
34849-42-8 34870-92-3D, alkylaryl derivs. 35040-03-0 35045-02-4
35065-12-4 35109-57-0 35148-19-7 35153-15-2 35153-18-5
35210-54-9 35237-62-8 35256-86-1 35285-69-9 35367-31-8
35367-38-5 35368-77-5 35400-43-2 35471-38-6 35471-43-3
35471-49-9 35513-93-0D, N-C6-18alkyl derivs. 35535-81-0 35554-44-0
35575-96-3 35585-58-1 35597-43-4 35764-59-1 35832-11-2
35857-62-6 35898-62-5 36001-88-4 36145-08-1 36335-67-8
36378-61-7 36519-00-3 36530-23-1 36576-42-8 36576-43-9
36614-38-7 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 36734-19-7 36756-79-3
37032-15-8 37102-63-9 37199-66-9, Potassium sulfide (K2(Sx))
37199-81-8 37222-66-5, Potassium peroxymonosulfate sulfate
(K5[HSO3(O2)]2(HSO4)(SO4)) 37300-16-6, Versalon 1112 37304-88-4
37324-38-2 37324-45-1 37332-64-2 37338-40-2 37452-11-2
37574-18-8 37764-25-3 37893-02-0 37894-46-5 37924-13-3
37954-66-8 38260-54-7 38363-29-0 38421-90-8 38527-90-1
38641-94-0 38727-55-8 39148-24-8 39196-18-4 39247-96-6
39290-85-2 39300-45-3 39342-50-2, Citowett 39377-44-1 39384-60-6
39515-40-7 39515-41-8 39603-48-0 39765-80-5 39807-15-3
39856-16-1 40167-95-1 40465-66-5 40487-42-1 40642-40-8
40642-43-1 40709-04-4 40843-25-2 41083-11-8 41096-46-2
41198-08-7 41289-08-1 41295-28-7 41394-05-2 41481-51-0
41483-43-6 41495-67-4 41575-94-4 41710-20-7 41814-78-2
42089-03-2 42509-80-8 42509-83-1 42534-61-2 42576-02-3
42609-52-9 42609-73-4 42721-99-3 42822-86-6 42835-25-6
42874-03-3 43043-77-2 43121-43-3 45298-90-6 50315-14-5
50376-91-5 50471-44-8 50512-35-1 50563-36-5 50594-66-6
50594-67-7 50642-14-3, Validamycin 50767-79-8 50863-22-4
50864-67-0, Barium sulfide (Ba(Sx)) 50933-33-0 51026-28-9 51068-60-1
51218-45-2 51218-49-6 51235-04-2 51276-47-2 51308-54-4
51338-27-3 51487-69-5 51543-98-7 51580-86-0 51607-94-4
51609-41-7 51630-58-1 51707-55-2 51796-19-1 51811-79-1
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52315-07-8 52316-55-9 52508-35-7 52570-16-8 52645-53-1
52704-98-0 52756-22-6 52756-25-9 52820-00-5 52888-80-9
52918-63-5 53042-79-8 53044-06-7 53112-28-0 53120-26-6
53120-27-7 **53403-98-8** 53404-00-5 53404-04-9 53404-05-0
53404-16-3 53404-18-5 53404-19-6 53404-20-9 53404-21-0
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53404-36-7 53404-37-8
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active
ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 68814-04-0, C.I. Pigment Yellow 115 68921-42-6 68957-70-0
69126-94-9D, derivs. 69254-40-6 69280-13-3, Hostaphat MDAR-N 040
69309-47-3 69312-67-0 69335-91-7 69409-94-5 69462-12-0
69484-12-4 69484-13-5 69484-14-6 69516-34-3 69581-33-5
69632-93-5 69632-97-9 69632-98-0 69633-04-1 69653-69-6
69770-45-2 69806-34-4 69806-40-2 69806-50-4 69820-27-5
70024-53-2 70124-77-5 70193-21-4 70217-36-6 70393-85-0

70630-17-0 71283-80-2 71317-73-2 71526-07-3 71561-11-0
71626-11-4 71697-59-1 71751-41-2, Avermectin B1 72146-51-1, Morwet
IP 72178-02-0 72269-48-8 72348-92-6 72459-58-6 72490-01-8
72598-35-7 72850-64-7 72915-82-3 72963-72-5 73250-68-7
73394-27-1 73468-21-0, Atplus 300F 73519-50-3 73886-28-9
73989-17-0, Avermectin 74051-80-2 74070-46-5 74222-97-2 74223-56-6
74223-64-6 74712-19-9 74738-17-3 74782-23-3 75497-92-6
75736-33-3 75747-77-2 76120-02-0 76397-81-4 76416-93-8, Tenneco
500-100 76578-12-6 76578-14-8 76608-88-3 76674-21-0 76738-62-0
76930-44-4, Po-san A 77182-82-2 77207-01-3 77227-69-1 77501-60-1
77501-63-4 77503-28-7 77503-29-8 77732-09-3 78110-38-0
78327-32-9 78357-48-9 78370-21-5 78403-23-3 78863-62-4
79241-46-6 79277-27-3 79277-67-1 79510-48-8 79538-32-2
79540-50-4 79622-59-6 79910-32-0 79983-71-4 80060-09-9
80625-77-0 81334-34-1 81335-37-7 81335-46-8 81335-47-9
81335-77-5 81412-43-3, Tridemorph 81510-83-0 81591-81-3 82010-74-0
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82633-79-2 82657-04-3 82692-44-2 82810-23-9D, alkyl ethers
83055-99-6 83121-18-0 83130-01-2 83164-33-4 83318-76-7
83542-69-2 83542-80-7 83542-83-0 83601-83-6 83657-22-1
83657-24-3 83733-82-8 83869-01-6, TF 310 83982-06-3D, N-alkyl,
sodium salt, complex with iodine 84082-88-2 84082-93-9 84332-86-5
84478-52-4 84496-56-0 85411-41-2, T-Mulz AO 2 85509-19-9
85785-20-2 86209-51-0 86479-06-3 86598-92-7 86763-47-5
86848-85-3 87130-20-9 87237-48-7 87310-56-3 87392-12-9
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B 7416 87917-07-5, Tensiofix B 7453 88211-73-8 88349-88-6
88485-37-4 88671-89-0 88678-67-5 88859-94-3 89269-64-7
89415-87-2 89784-60-1 90035-08-8 90338-20-8 90982-32-4
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92529-51-6, Sure-Sol 180 93697-74-6 94050-52-9 94051-08-8
94125-34-5 94189-31-8, Stepantan A 94361-06-5 94593-91-6
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98389-04-9 98730-04-2 98886-44-3 99105-77-8 99129-21-2
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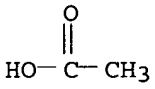
103055-07-8 103112-36-3 103737-35-5, T-Mulz VO 104030-54-8
104040-78-0 104040-79-1 104078-12-8 104098-48-8 105512-06-9
105864-15-1, Morwet EFW 106040-48-6 106700-29-2 107534-96-3
108731-70-0 110956-75-7 111353-84-5 111479-05-1 111578-32-6
111872-58-3 111988-49-9 111991-09-4 112226-61-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active
ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **9002-88-4**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxidized; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active
ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **563-63-3 7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies
7757-79-1, Nitric acid potassium salt, biological studies
7761-88-8, Nitric acid silver(1+) salt, biological studies
25655-41-8 53403-98-8 82010-83-1
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active

ingredients such as antitumor agents)
RN 563-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

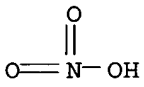


● Ag(I)

RN 7440-22-4 HCAPLUS
CN Silver (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

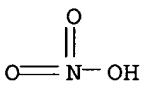
Ag

RN 7757-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN Nitric acid potassium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● K

RN 7761-88-8 HCAPLUS
CN Nitric acid silver(1+) salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Ag(I)

RN 25655-41-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer, compd. with iodine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

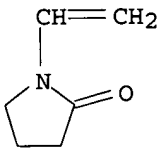
CRN 7553-56-2
CMF I2

CM 2

CRN 9003-39-8
CMF (C6 H9 N O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

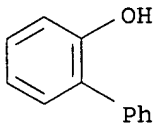
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 53403-98-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer, compd. with [1,1'-biphenyl]-2-ol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 90-43-7
CMF C12 H10 O

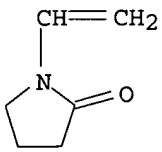


CM 2

CRN 9003-39-8
CMF (C6 H9 N O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

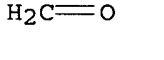
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 82010-83-1 HCAPLUS
CN Formaldehyde, compd. with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

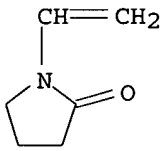


CM 2

CRN 9003-39-8
CMF (C6 H9 N O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

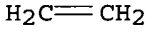
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



IT **9002-88-4**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxidized; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol.-active ingredients such as antitumor agents)
RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



L171 ANSWER 4 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:119884 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:204864
TITLE: Medical implants coated with porous carbon surfaces carrying drugs
INVENTOR(S): Rathenow, Joerg; Asgari, Soheil; Ban, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10333099	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333099	20030721 <--
DE 202004009061	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009061	20040528 <--
CA 2519750	AA	20041209	CA 2004-2519750	20040528 <--
WO 2004105826	A2	20041209	WO 2004-EP5785	20040528 <--
WO 2004105826	A3	20050623		

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005079201	A1	20050414	US 2004-939021		20040910 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10324415	A1	20030528 <--
			DE 2003-10333098	A1	20030721 <--
			DE 2003-10333099	A1	20030721 <--
			WO 2004-EP5785	W	20040528

ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 2005

AB The invention concerns a method for the preparation of medical implants with functionalized surfaces involving the steps: (a)preparation of medical implant that is at least partially coated with a carbon-containing layer; (b) activation of the carbon-containing layer by forming a pores on the surface; (c) functionalization of the activated, carbon-containing surface. The carbon-containing layer is composed of pyrolytically prepared carbon, carbon deposited by CVD or PVD process, sputtered carbon, metal carbides, metal carbonitrides, metal oxynitrides, metal oxycarbides or their combinations. The carbon-containing layers are activated by oxidation with air, oxygen, dinitrogen oxide, and oxidizing acids, also at elevated temperature A reduction process can also be used for activation. Activated surfaces are functionalized by loading one or more drugs, microorganisms or cells onto the surface. Activated surfaces can be sealed in a CVD or CVI (chemical vapor infiltration) process. The implants are prepared from carbon, carbon fibers, ceramics, glass, metals, alloys, artificial bone, stone, minerals. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, bone and joint prosthesis, artificial heart, heart valves, s.c., and i.m. implants can be activated and functionalized.

IC ICM A61L027-00
ICS A61L029-00; A61L033-00; A61F002-30; A61F002-28; A61F002-44; A61F002-24

CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**nanospheres**; medical implants coated with porous carbon surfaces carrying drugs)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-07-7, Mitomycin 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-23-5, Carbon tetrachloride, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-22-7, Vincristin 57-41-0, Phenytoine 58-14-0,

Pyrimethamin 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 63-74-1, Sulfonamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 71-63-6, Digitoxin 80-08-0, Dapson 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin V 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 119-04-0, Framycetin 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-07-1, Hydroxycarbamide 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7, Pentamidine diisethionate 152-47-6, Sulfalene 154-21-2, Lincomycin 302-79-4, Tretinoin 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 361-37-5 365-26-4, Oxilofrine 370-14-9, Pholedrine 378-44-9, Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 443-48-1, Metronidazol 466-06-8, Proscillaridin 484-23-1, Dihydralazin 500-92-5, Proguanil 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 536-21-0, Norfenefrine 552-94-3, Salsalate 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 630-60-4, Ouabain 638-94-8, Desonide 644-62-2 660-27-5, Diisopropyl amine dichloroacetate 709-55-7, Etilefrine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 768-94-5, Amantadine 807-38-5, Fluocinolone 865-21-4, Vinblastin 1066-17-7, Colistin 1306-05-4, Fluorapatite 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1393-87-9, Fusafungine 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 2589-47-1, Prajmaliumbitartrate, biological studies 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4360-12-7, Ajmalin 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 4936-47-4, Nifuratel 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5355-48-6 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 6990-06-3, Fusidinic acid **7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7758-87-4, Tricalciumphosphate 8001-27-2, Hirudin 8025-81-8, Spiramycin 8067-24-1, Co-Dergocrine mesylate 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-71-5, Thyrotrophin **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-01-4, Acrylic acid homopolymer **9003-07-0** , Polypropylene **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies **9004-54-0**, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10163-15-2, Disodium fluorophosphate 10596-23-3, Clodronic acid 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 12629-01-5, Somatropin 12683-48-6 13010-20-3, Nitrosourea 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14402-89-2, Nitroprusside sodium 14636-12-5, Terlipressin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 16846-24-5, Josamycin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19387-91-8, Tinidazol 19388-87-5, Taurolidine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 23155-02-4, Fosfomycin **24937-78-8 25038-59-9**, biological studies 25087-26-7, Methacrylic acid homopolymer 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 25190-06-1, Poly(Tetramethylene glycol)

25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide
25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26009-03-0,
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26063-00-3, β-Hydroxybutyric acid homopolymer 26099-09-2
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26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26844-12-2, Indoramin
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40391-99-9 41340-25-4, Etodolac 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 41708-72-9,
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53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53237-50-6 53714-56-0, Leuprorelin
53910-25-1, Pentostatin 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54063-53-5, Propafenone
54143-55-4, Flecainide 54143-56-5, Flecainide acetate 55142-85-3,
Ticlopidine 55268-75-2, Cefuroxim 56391-56-1, Netilmicin 57773-63-4,
Triptorelin 57982-77-1, Buserelin 58066-85-6, Miltefosine
59277-89-3, Aciclovir
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical implants coated with porous carbon surfaces carrying drugs)

IT **7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies **9002-88-4**,
Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-39-8**,
Polyvinylpyrrolidone **9004-54-0**, Dextran, biological studies
24937-78-8 25038-59-9, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical implants coated with porous carbon surfaces carrying drugs)

RN 7440-22-4 HCAPLUS
CN Silver (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Ag

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

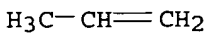
$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

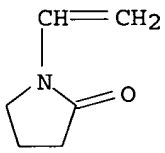
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

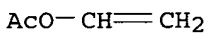


RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



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CRN 74-85-1
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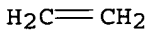
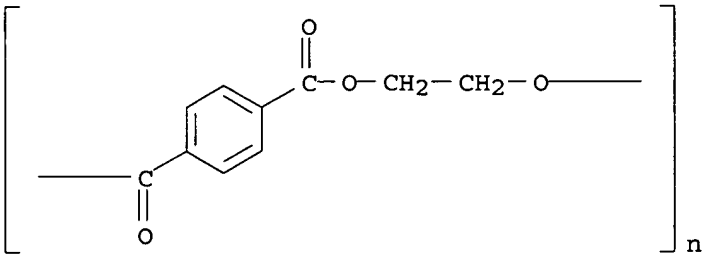


RN 25038-59-9 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 5 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:119883 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:204863
TITLE: Biocompatible coated medical implants with a carbon layer and method for preparation
INVENTOR(S): Rathenow, Joerg; Asgari, Soheil; Ban, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721 <--
DE 202004009060	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009060	20040510 <--
CA 2519742	AA	20041125	CA 2004-2519742	20040510 <--
WO 2004101017	A2	20041125	WO 2004-EP4985	20040510 <--
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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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WO 2004105826	A2	20041209	WO 2004-EP5785	20040528 <--
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

US 2005079200	A1	20050414	US 2004-938995		20040910 <--
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10322182	A1	20030516 <--
			DE 2003-10324415	A1	20030528 <--
			DE 2003-10333098	A1	20030721 <--
			DE 2003-10333099	A1	20030721 <--
			WO 2004-EP4985	W	20040510
			WO 2004-EP5785	W	20040528

ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 2005

AB The invention concerns a method for the preparation of biocompatible coatings for implants, and medical goods composing the steps (a) coating the medical good at least partially with a polymer film using a coating process; (b) heating the polymer film in an oxygen-free atmospheric at 200-2500 °C to obtain a carbon layer on the medical good. The medical goods are heat resistant; they are prepared from carbon, carbon fibers, ceramics, glass, metals, alloys, artificial bone, stone, minerals; during heating they are transferred to their thermostable state. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, bone and joint prosthesis, artificial heart, heart valves, s.c., and i.m. implants can be coated. Other coating methods, e.g. dipping, spraying, printing can be applied. Several carbon layers with various porosity can be formed; biocompatible, biodegradable, non-biodegradable polymer layers can be placed on top of the carbon layers; drugs can be adsorbed onto the layers.

IC ICM A61L027-00
ICS A61L029-00; A61L033-00; A61F002-30; A61F002-28; A61F002-24; A61F002-44; A61F002-06

CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**nanospheres**; biocompatible coated medical implants with a carbon layer and method for preparation)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-07-7, Mitomycin 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-23-5, Carbon tetrachloride, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-22-7, Vincristin 57-41-0, Phenytoine 58-14-0, Pyrimethamin 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 63-74-1, Sulfonamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 71-63-6, Digitoxin 80-08-0, Dapson 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin V 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 119-04-0, Framycetin 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-07-1, Hydroxycarbamide 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7, Pentamidine diisethionate 152-47-6, Sulfalene 154-21-2, Lincomycin 302-79-4, Tretinoin 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 361-37-5 365-26-4, Oxilofrine 370-14-9, Pholedrine 378-44-9, Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 443-48-1, Metronidazol 466-06-8, Proscillaridin 484-23-1, Dihydralazin 500-92-5, Proguanil 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 536-21-0, Norfenefrine 552-94-3, Salsalate 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 630-60-4, Ouabain 638-94-8, Desonide 644-62-2 660-27-5, Diisopropyl amine dichloroacetate 709-55-7, Etilefrine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 768-94-5, Amantadine 807-38-5, Fluocinolone 865-21-4, Vinblastin 1066-17-7, Colistin 1306-05-4, Fluorapatite 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1393-87-9,

Fusafungine 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 2589-47-1, Prajmaliumbitartrate, biological studies 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4360-12-7, Ajmalin 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 4936-47-4, Nifuratel 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5355-48-6 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 6990-06-3, Fusidinic acid **7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7758-87-4, Tricalciumphosphate 8001-27-2, Hirudin 8025-81-8, Spiramycin 8067-24-1, Co-Dergocrine mesylate 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-71-5, Thyrotrophin 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-01-4, Acrylic acid homopolymer **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene 9003-08-1, Melamine resin 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-27-4, Polyisobutene 9003-28-5, Polybutene **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies **9004-54-0**, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor 9078-70-0, Polypentene 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10163-15-2, Disodium fluorophosphate 10596-23-3, Clodronic acid 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 12629-01-5, Somatropin 12683-48-6 13010-20-3, Nitrosourea 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14402-89-2, Nitroprusside sodium 14636-12-5, Terlipressin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 16846-24-5, Josamycin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19387-91-8, Tinidazol 19388-87-5, Taurolidine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 23155-02-4, Fosfomycin **24937-78-8** **25038-59-9**, biological studies 25087-26-7, Methacrylic acid homopolymer 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 25190-06-1, Poly(Tetramethylene glycol) 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26063-00-3, β-Hydroxybutyric acid homopolymer 26099-09-2 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26744-04-7, β-Hydroxybutyric acid homopolymer, sru 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26844-12-2, Indoramin 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 30209-88-2 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 30578-37-1, Amezinium metil sulfate 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33515-09-2, Gonadorelin 33774-52-6, Detajmiumbitartrate, biological studies 34346-01-5, Lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer 34661-75-1, Urapidil 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36703-88-5 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 40391-99-9 41340-25-4, Etodolac 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 41708-72-9, Tocainide 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42794-76-3, Midodrine 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 51110-01-1,

Somatostatin 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 51333-22-3, Budesonide 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-65-3, Mezlocillin 51940-44-4, Pipemidic acid 52013-44-2, Nitinol 53123-88-9, Sirolimus 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53237-50-6 53714-56-0, Leuprorelin 53910-25-1, Pentostatin 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 54143-56-5, Flecainide acetate 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatible coated medical implants with a carbon layer and method for preparation)

IT **7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone **9004-54-0**, Dextran, biological studies **24937-78-8 25038-59-9**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatible coated medical implants with a carbon layer and method for preparation)

RN 7440-22-4 HCAPLUS
CN Silver (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Ag

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

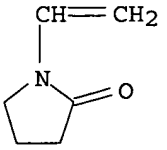
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$H_3C{-}CH{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

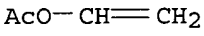


RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

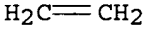
CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

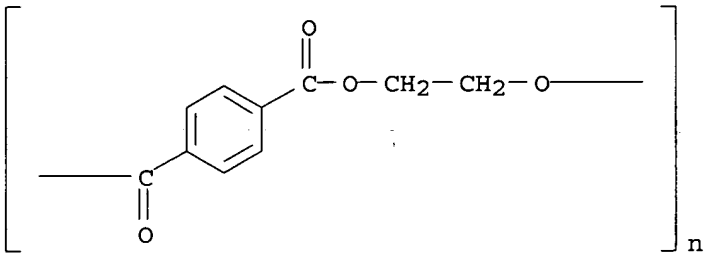


CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 25038-59-9 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 6 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:3478 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:65282
TITLE: Wound dressing for controlled release of ionic silver
INVENTOR(S): Bowler, Phillip; Parsons, David; Walker, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004001880	A1	20040101	US 2003-603301	20030625 <--
CA 2490847	AA	20040108	CA 2003-2490847	20030627 <--
WO 2004002384	A1	20040108	WO 2003-GB2780	20030627 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1539070	A1	20050615	EP 2003-761700	20030627 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005537823	T2	20051215	JP 2004-516961	20030627 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2002-15023 A	20020628 <--
			WO 2003-GB2780 W	20030627 <--

ED Entered STN: 04 Jan 2004
AB The invention provides for the use of an effective amount of silver, e.g., 0.1% to 20% by weight, in the manufacture of a wound dressing with antimicrobial activity comprising an anionic, amphoteric or hydrophilic polymer. The dressing, when applied to the wound, gives a controlled release of ionic silver into the wound fluid for the prevention of staining of the underlying tissue. For example, no staining was obtained with the use of silver-containing dressings Aquacel-Ag and Acticoat 7 when applied to human ulcer tissue and left in contact with the wound for 24 h, compared to that of saline used as a control.
IC ICM A61L015-00
INCL 424445000
CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
IT **Drug delivery systems**
(controlled-release; polymer wound dressings for controlled release of ionic silver)
IT **Polymers, biological studies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic; polymer wound dressings for controlled release of ionic **silver**)

L171 ANSWER 7 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:622578 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:169330
TITLE: Silver-containing antimicrobial compositions
INVENTOR(S): Gibbins, Bruce L.; Hopman, Lance D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acrymed, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 29 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 191,223.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
US 6605751	B1	20030812	US 2000-675892		20000929	<--
US 6355858	B1	20020312	US 1998-191223		19981113	<--
US 2004010215	A1	20040115	US 2003-441275		20030519	<--
US 6897349	B2	20050524				
US 2005226931	A1	20051013	US 2004-978556		20041101	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-971074	A2	19971114	<--
			US 1998-191223	A2	19981113	<--
			US 1999-157000P	P	19991001	<--
			US 2000-212455P	P	20000619	<--
			US 2000-675892	A1	20000929	<--
			US 2003-441275	A1	20030519	<--

ED Entered STN: 13 Aug 2003

AB The present invention comprises methods and compns. for making a silver-containing antimicrobial hydrophilic material. More **particularly**, the present invention comprises methods and compns. for stabilized silver antimicrobial devices comprising a matrix comprising a polymer network and a non-gellable polysaccharide, and an active agent. The matrix may be formed into any desired shape for its desired uses. The incorporation of the antimicrobial agent, penicillin G, into the matrix was evaluated by dissolving 1+106 units of penicillin G powder into 50 mL of water. Acrylamide, methylenebisacrylamide, glycerol, and a guar gum/isopropyl alc. mixture were added 900 mL water and mixed for 2 h. The penicillin solution was then added along with TEMED dissolved in 25 mL water. After thorough mixing, ammonium persulfate in 25 mL water was added and mixed thoroughly. The mixture was then poured into sheet molds and allowed to gel. The sheets of semi-solid gel material were stripped from the mold and dehydrated to approx. 7% their original water content for storage. Disks of 0.7 cm diameter were cut from the sheets. These results demonstrate the release of active penicillin G after its incorporation into the matrix.

IC ICM A61F013-00

INCL 602041000; 602043000; 602048000

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Ceramides
Collagens, biological studies
Elastins
Fatty acids, biological studies
Fibronectins
Glycerides, biological studies
Glycolipids
Growth factors, animal
Interferons
Interleukin 8
Interleukins
Laminins
Metals, biological studies
Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
Petrolatum
Platelet-derived growth factors
Polymers, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Proteins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**silver**-containing antimicrobial compns.)

IT **Drug delivery systems**
(sustained-release; silver-containing antimicrobial compns.)

IT 54-85-3, Isoniazid 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 70-00-8, Trifluridine 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 74-55-5, Ethambutol 80-08-0, Dapsone 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 100-33-4, Pentamidine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 154-21-2, Lincomycin 544-35-4, Linoleic acid ethyl ester 564-25-0, Doxycycline 1256-86-6, Cholesteryl sulfate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1398-61-4, Chitin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 2030-63-9, Clofazimine 4428-95-9, Foscarnet 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-22-4D, Silver, salts 7447-39-4, Copper chloride, biological studies 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7783-90-6, Silver chloride, biological studies 7783-96-2, Silver iodide 7785-23-1, Silver bromide 9000-07-1, Carrageenin 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-36-6, Agarose 9015-71-8, Corticotropin releasing factor 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 15606-77-6, Silver periodate 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 22916-47-8, Miconazole 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25034-58-6, Acrylamide-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer 37300-21-3, Pentosan polysulfate 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor 1 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor 2 71812-41-4, Tumor angiogenesis factor 72559-06-9, Rifabutin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 83869-56-1, **Granulocyte** -macrophage colony stimulating factor 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 101831-37-2, Diclazuril 106096-92-8, Acidic fibroblast growth factor 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 110871-86-8, Sparfloxacin 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silver-containing antimicrobial compns.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L171 ANSWER 8 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:376496 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:374189
TITLE: Powders having contact biocidal properties comprising a polymer and silver
INVENTOR(S): Taylor, Alan John; Roberts, George Andrew Francis; Wood, Frances Ann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

GB 2381749	A1	20030514	GB 2001-26866	20011108 <--
US 2003091653	A1	20030515	US 2002-289676	20021107 <--
EP 1312262	A1	20030521	EP 2002-79840	20021108 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2005250194	A1	20051110	US 2005-183726	20050718 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-26866 A	20011108 <--
			US 2002-289676 A3	20021107 <--

ED Entered STN: 16 May 2003

AB Powders having contact biocidal properties comprising a polymer carrying atomic/metallic or ionic silver. Various polymers may be used including chitosan, carboxymethyl celluloses and carrageenans. Preferably, the polymer is chitin which may be obtained from deproteinated crustacean shells without demineralization. Ionic silver on the polymer is preferably reduced, e.g. photochem. reduced, to atomic/metallic silver. The powders can be used as biocidal dusting powders, formulated into pastes, creams, foams and aerosol sprays for pharmaceutical applications or dissolved to form solns. for coating substances such as skin, fabrics, glass, leather and paper to give a bactericidal surface. The powders may be prepared by slurrying a polymer in powder form which can interact with silver ions in a liquid containing silver ions and in which the polymer is insol. and then filtering, washing and drying the powder. Between the washing and drying steps the powder is preferably slurried in a solution of an alkali metal halide and irradiated with natural or artificial light having an UV component to photochem. reduce the silver ions present to metallic silver. Chitin powder was slurried in 100 water. Silver nitrate (0.25 g) dissolved in water was added and the mixture was stirred for 24 h. The solids were filtered off, rinsed well in water and then stirred for 2 h water containing 1 g sodium chloride. The solids were again filtered off and stirred in suspension in water while irradiating with daylight to convert Ag ion to metallic Ag. The chitin/silver complex was then isolated, dried and sieved to give a buff colored powder having considerable biocidal activity.

IC ICM A61K047-36
ICS A01N025-10; A61K033-38; A61K047-38; A61P031-02

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

IT **Drug delivery systems**
(aerosols; powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)

IT **Drug delivery systems**
(foams; powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)

IT **Drug delivery systems**
(gels; powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)

IT **Drug delivery systems**
(ointments, creams; powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)

IT **Drug delivery systems**
(pastes; powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)

IT Biocides
Particle size distribution
(powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)

IT **Polymers, biological studies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and **silver**)

IT **Drug delivery systems**

(powders; powders having contact biocidal properties comprising polymer and silver)
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L171 ANSWER 9 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449491 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37634
TITLE: Absorbing agents and cover layer which is impermeable to active substances and which contains channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system
INVENTOR(S): Beier, Cornelia; Kibele, Ralf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal Ag, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045700	A2	20020613	WO 2001-EP14280	20011205 <--
WO 2002045700	A3	20030103		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10060852	A1	20020620	DE 2000-10060852	20001206 <--
CA 2430874	AA	20020613	CA 2001-2430874	20011205 <--
AU 2002029618	A5	20020618	AU 2002-29618	20011205 <--
EP 1339397	A2	20030903	EP 2001-990513	20011205 <--
EP 1339397	B1	20040811		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001015993	A	20040106	BR 2001-15993	20011205 <--
AT 273003	E	20040815	AT 2001-990513	20011205 <--
PT 1339397	T	20041231	PT 2001-990513	20011205 <--
ES 2227317	T3	20050401	ES 2001-1990513	20011205 <--
US 2004047901	A1	20040311	US 2003-433373	20030911 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10060852 A	20001206 <--
			WO 2001-EP14280 W	20011205 <--

ED Entered STN: 14 Jun 2002
AB The invention relates to a cover layer which is impermeable to active substances and/or a removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system, these layers consisting of a thermoplastic film and containing either absorption agents and channel forming agents directly or being coated with a polymer support (thermoplastic) containing these substances. Said polymer support can be applied directly during production, either over the entire film or in patterns. The thermoplastic film that is used and the polymer support can consist of identical or different materials.
IC ICM A61K009-70
CC 63-5 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**microspheres**, glass; absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1327-33-9, Antimony oxide 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 1344-70-3, Copper oxide 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-93-2D, Lithium, mixed oxides 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies **7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silicon oxide, biological studies 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 12047-27-7, Barium titanium trioxide, biological studies 12060-59-2, Strontium-titanium trioxide 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

IT 9003-01-4D, Polyacrylic acid, esters 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9003-31-0, Polyisoprene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene 9006-26-2, Polyethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer **24937-78-8**, Ethylene-vinyl acetate-copolymer 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25053-53-6, Ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer 25067-34-9, Ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer 25322-68-3, Polyethyleneglycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25722-45-6, Maleic anhydride-propylene copolymer 436147-13-6
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 87-99-0, Xylitol 88-12-0, biological studies 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, biological studies 149-32-6, Erythrol 488-81-3, Ribitol 608-66-2, Dulcitol 872-50-4, N-Methylpyrrolidone, biological studies 3458-28-4, Mannose 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, derivs. **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 45007-61-2, Hexitol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

IT **7440-22-4**, Silver, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

RN 7440-22-4 HCAPLUS
CN Silver (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Ag

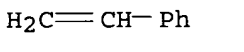
IT **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **24937-78-8**, Ethylene-vinyl

acetate-copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

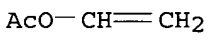
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

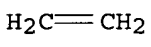
CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

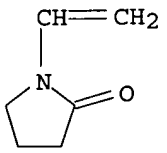


IT **9003-39-8**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and containing channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



L171 ANSWER 10 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396627 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:10083
TITLE: Antimicrobial dental products
INVENTOR(S): Barry, John; Trogolo, Jeffrey; Pastecki, Elizabeth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agion Technologies, Llc, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001037789	A1	20010531	WO 2000-US31943	20001122 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-449224 A 19991124 <--
ED Entered STN: 01 Jun 2001
AB A dental appliance, such as of the orthodontic type, is disclosed which is to be placed in the mouth and having an inorg. antimicrobial agent on a surface, the agent preferably being a zeolite. The dental appliance may comprise metal or a polymer and the agent may be present in a coating that is applied to the surfaces of the appliance that are to be contacted by liqs. or solids in the mouth. The appliance can be of a polymer resin or an elastomer incorporating the agent. A preferred antimicrobial agent is ceramic particles (e.g., zeolite particles) containing antimicrobial metal ions, e.g., silver ions, as the active agent.
IC ICM A61K006-083
ICS A61K006-02
CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
IT Antibiotics
Antimicrobial agents
Coating materials
Dental materials and appliances
Particle size distribution
(antimicrobial dental products comprising silver zeolites)
IT **Polymers, biological studies**
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial dental products comprising **silver** zeolites)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L171 ANSWER 11 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265285 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:300843
TITLE: Silver-containing compositions, devices and methods for making them
INVENTOR(S): Gibbins, Bruce L.; Hopman, Lance D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acrymed, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024839	A1	20010412	WO 2000-US26890	20000929 <--
WO 2001024839	C2	20021114		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1216065	A1	20020626	EP 2000-970522	20000929 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-157000P P 19991001 <--
US 2000-212455P P 20000619 <--
WO 2000-US26890 W 20000929 <--

ED Entered STN: 13 Apr 2001
AB The present invention comprises methods and compns. for making a silver-containing antimicrobial hydrophilic material. More **particularly**, the present invention comprises methods and compns. for stabilized silver antimicrobial devices comprising a matrix comprising a polymer network and a non-gelable polysaccharide, and an active agent. The matrix may be formed into any desired shape for its desired uses.
IC ICM A61L015-22
ICS A61L015-28; A61L015-44; A61L015-46
CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
IT Interleukin 2
Polymers, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Transferrins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**silver**-containing wound dressing compns. based on polymer network and non-gelable polysaccharide)
IT **Drug delivery systems**
(sustained-release; silver-containing wound dressing compns. based on polymer network and non-gelable polysaccharide)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L171 ANSWER 12 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:618787 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:224866
TITLE: Antimicrobial agents comprising silver-coated zinc oxide micropowder and uncoated zinc micropowder
INVENTOR(S): Kojima, Kaoru; Takeshima, Toshiki; Saita, Atsuharu; Nakamura, Hiroshige; Nakane, Michio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd., Japan; Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11263705	A2	19990928	JP 1998-66647	19980317 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-66647 19980317 <--
ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 1999
AB The antimicrobial agents, which show excellent antimicrobial action in a short time and are stable to light, comprise a mixture of ZnO micropowder with average **particle** size ≤1 μm coated with Ag or Ag alloy and uncoated ZnO micropowder. The plastic compns. containing the antimicrobial agents are useful as materials for wallpaper, carpets, sanitary products, cooking utensils, medical goods, fibers for clothes, food containers, packaging films, etc. ZnO micropowder (average **particle** size 0.8 μm) was coated with Ag by sputtering. A composition containing J 740 (polypropylene resin) 100, the Ag-coated ZnO micropowder 0.1, Irganox B 225 0.2, Tinuvin 326 0.1, Sanol LS 770 0.2, and uncoated ZnO 0.25 part was injection-molded at 220° to give a white plate. The plate inhibited growth of Staphylococcus aureus and fungi. The plate was exposed to sunlight for 30 days to show no change in the color.
IC ICM A01N059-16
ICS A01N025-10; A01N025-34; C08K009-02; C08L101-00
CC 5-2 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42, **63**
IT Polycarbonates, uses
Polymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(light-stable antimicrobial agents comprising **Ag**-coated ZnO micropowder and uncoated ZnO micropowder for resin compns.)

L171 ANSWER 13 OF 103 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:88679 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:88679
TITLE: Bactericidal silver-containing water-soluble oxide glass for topical application
INVENTOR(S): Gilchrist, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Giltech Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9008470	A1	19900809	WO 1990-GB125	19900129 <--

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE

EP 455706	A1	19911113	EP 1990-902653		19900129 <--
EP 455706	B1	19970402			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
JP 04503018	T2	19920604	JP 1990-502679		19900129 <--
JP 2989888	B2	19991213			
AT 150935	E	19970415	AT 1990-902653		19900129 <--
ES 2099708	T3	19970601	ES 1990-902653		19900129 <--
US 5470585	A	19951128	US 1995-421005		19950412 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1989-1846	A	19890127 <--
			GB 1989-2785	A	19890208 <--
			GB 1989-4806	A	19890302 <--
			WO 1990-GB125	W	19900129 <--
			US 1991-688546	B1	19910610 <--
			US 1993-121411	B1	19930915 <--

ED Entered STN: 09 Mar 1991

AB A medicinal substance for topical application is disclosed. The substance comprises a water-soluble glass containing Ag or a Ag compound Typically, the glass comprises P2O5 and contains Ag2O. The substance may be used for the treatment of wounds, manufacture of catheter and tubing entry points, stoma sites and body passage entrances where bacterial growth and migration occur. The glass may be in the form of a powder, **granules**, woven into a dressing form, a sinter shaped in a **particular** way or used as filler in polymers for surface release. Urinary catheter connectors and bags are described. Diagrams of the devices and uses are presented.

IC ICM A01N059-16
ICS A01N025-34; A01N025-12; A61L029-00; A61L002-00; A61K033-38

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

IT **Polymers, biological studies**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**silver**-containing water-soluble glass as filler for, for topical application)

IT **Pharmaceutical dosage forms**
(**topical**, silver-containing water-soluble glass oxide as bactericidal)

=> d iall abeq tech abex 14-16
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L171 ANSWER 14 OF 103 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-813015 [80] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-122650 [13]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-282761
TITLE: Silver ion complex resinate composition for preventing and/or treating infections and diseases, e.g. wound, and used in wound dressing, i.e. gauzes, or compresses, comprises silver thiosulfate ion complex bound to anion exchange resin.
DERWENT CLASS: A13 A96 B07 D22
INVENTOR(S): CAPELLI, C C; CAPELLI, C J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOI-N) BIOINTERFACE TECHNOLOGIES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2004223944	A1	20041111	(200480)*		14	A61K033-38<--
WO 2005007077	A2	20050127	(200513)	EN	38	A61K000-00<--

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004223944	A1 Provisional	US 2003-464867P	20030423
		US 2004-824309	20040414
WO 2005007077	A2	WO 2004-US12016	20040416

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-464867P 20030423; US 2004-824309 20040414

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: **A61K000-00; A61K033-38**

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2004223944 A UPAB: 20051114

NOVELTY - Silver ion complex resinate composition comprising a silver thiosulfate ion complex bound to an anion exchange resin, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) preventing and treating an infection, comprising:

(a) providing a patient exhibiting symptoms of infection, and silver ion complex resinate composition; and

(b) administering the silver ion complex to the patient under conditions, so that a symptom(s) of the infection is reduced; and

(2) attaching silver thiosulfate ion complexes on a resin, comprising:

(a) providing an anion exchange resin, and an aqueous solution of silver thiosulfate ion complexes; and

(b) introducing the resin to the solution under conditions, so that at least a portion of the complexes attaches to the resin to form a partially loaded resinate.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Antiviral; Antifungal; Vulnerary; Antiulcer; Gastrointestinal-Gen.

Saline (1 ml) was added to resinate containing silver thiosulfate ion-complex solution. At 1 and 3 hour time points, filter paper discs (7 mm diameter) were soaked with the saline supernatant to test for the release of antimicrobial silver. The antimicrobial studies were performed by first plating Escherichia coli (ATCC 29213) or E. coli (ATCC 225922) on tryptic soy agar. The culture plates were incubated at 37 deg. C overnight. The zone of microbial growth inhibition (ZOI) was measured from the edge of each filter disc. The results were 2.5 mm (2nd wash), 1.75 mm (saline 1 hour), and 2 mm (saline 3 hour), compared with the control (1 % silver nitrate) of 0 mm, respectively.

USE - The invention is for use in a wound dressing, i.e. gauzes, compresses, hydrocolloids, or xerogels, or medical device, i.e. implants, sutures, or other materials left in a body cavity for a time, useful in a medical apparatus. The medical device is configured for placement inside a patient. It is e.g. catheter, preferably urinary catheter, ostomy appliance, or incontinent device. The invention is used for preventing and

treating infections (claimed) and diseases. Medical devices include wound care devices, drug delivery devices, and personal protection devices. The medical implants include urinary catheters, intravascular catheters, dialysis shunts, wound drain tubes, skin sutures, vascular grafts, implantable meshes, intraocular devices, and heart valves. Wound care devices include general wound dressings, biologic graft materials, tape closures and dressings, and surgical incise drapes. Drug delivery devices include drug delivery skin patches, drug delivery mucosal patches, and medical sponges. Body cavity and personal protection devices include tampons, sponges, surgical and examination gloves, and toothbrushes. The invention is useful for prevention and/or treatment of wounds, e.g. aseptic wounds, contused wounds, incised wounds, lacerated wounds, non-penetrating wounds (i.e., wounds in which there is no disruption of the skin but there is injury to underlying structures), open wounds, penetrating wound, perforating wounds, puncture wounds, septic wounds, and subcutaneous wounds; conditions related to wounds or sores including burns, anthrax, tetanus, gas gangrene, scarlatina, erysipelas, sycosis barbae, folliculitis, impetigo contagiosa, or impetigo bullosa. Sores are bed sores, canker sores, or chrome sores. Ulcers are e.g., peptic ulcer, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gouty ulcer, diabetic ulcer, hypertensive ischemic ulcer, stasis ulcer, venous ulcer, symptomatic ulcer, tropical ulcer, and venereal ulcer, e.g. caused by gonorrhea.

ADVANTAGE - The invention is stable in a saline environment, and capable of releasing antimicrobial silver ion.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A10-E22; A12-V00V; B04-C03; B05-A03B; B05-C05; B10-B03B; B10-B04B; B12-M02D; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-E10C; B14-N14; B14-N17A; B14-N17B; D09-C04B

TECH UPTX: 20041213

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The resin comprises a quaternary amine(s) attached to a polymer, which comprises polystyrene in the form of beads.
Preferred Material: The resin is cholestyramine.
Preferred Dimension: The beads are less than 0.8 mm in average diameter.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compound: The quaternary amine is triethylamine or triethylethanolamine.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Parameter: The silver thiosulfate ion complexes comprise a thiosulfate ion-to-silver ion molar ratio of less than 3:1, preferably at least1.3:1.

ABEX UPTX: 20041213

EXAMPLE - A silver thiosulfate ion-complex solution (B) was made by dissolving silver thiosulfate ion complex (315 mg) into distilled water (10 ml). Silver thiosulfate ion complex resinate was prepared by adding (B) (5 ml), into cholestyramine resin (50 mg). The mixture was left to equilibrate over a 12 hour period, and shaken periodically through this equilibration period. After the 12 hour period, the first supernatant was drained. An additional (B) (3.5 ml) was added to B/cholestyramine resin. The mixture was left to equilibrate over a 12 hour period, and shaken periodically through this equilibration period. After the 12 hour period, the second supernatant was drained, leaving behind a cholestyramine resin loaded with B. The resulting resinate exhibited no discoloration when stored in ambient light.

L171 ANSWER 15 OF 103 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-122650 [13] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-813015 [80]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-040685
TITLE: Composition useful in a wound dressing e.g. gauzes, compresses, hydrocolloids and xerogels comprises a silver thiosulfate ion complex bound to an anion exchange resin.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 C03 D22
INVENTOR(S): CAPELLI, C J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOI-N) BIOINTERFACE TECHNOLOGIES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005007077	A2	20050127	(200513)*	EN	38	A61K000-00<--

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005007077	A2	WO 2004-US12016	20040416

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1952-464867 20040414; US 2003-464867P 20030423
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: **A61K000-00**

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2005007077 A UPAB: 20050224
NOVELTY - A composition comprises a silver thiosulfate ion complex bound to an anion exchange resin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) an apparatus comprises a medical device impregnated with the composition; and

(2) a method (M1) of attaching silver thiosulfate ion complexes on a resin involving: providing an anion exchange resin, and an aqueous solution of silver thiosulfate ion complexes; and introducing the resin to the solution under conditions such that at least a portion of the complexes attaches to the resin to form a partially loaded resinate.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; Antibacterial; Virucide; Fungicide; Dermatological; Antidiabetic; Antiulcer; Antiseborrheic; Antipsoriatic; Antiinflammatory; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Vasotropic; Antigout; Hypotensive; Vasotropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Bacterial growth inhibitor.

An in vitro antimicrobial activity was carried out as follows: Filter paper discs (7 mm diameter) were soaked with a silver thiosulfate ion-complex solution (prepared by dissolving silver thiosulfate ion complex (315 mg) into distilled water (10 ml) and then added sodium sulfite (100 mg) to aid in stabilizing the silver thiosulfate ion complex) (test solution). The antimicrobial study was performed by first plating E. coli (ATCC 225922) on tryptic soy agar. A disc containing the test solution was placed on the microbial lawns. The culture plates were incubated at 37 deg. C overnight. The zone of microbial growth inhibition (ZOI) was measured from the edge of each filter disc. The ZOI for the test

solution was 15 mm. Thus the test solution demonstrates a high antimicrobial efficacy.

USE - In a wound dressing e.g. gauzes, compresses, hydrocolloids and xerogels; for reducing infection; for delivering to a patient with wound; in apparatus comprising a medical device impregnated with the composition e.g. implant, suture and other material left in a body cavity for a period of time (preferably catheter such as urinary catheter; ostomy appliance and an incontinent device) (all claimed); in the treatment and prevention of infections and diseases e.g. skin infections such as impetigo, infected diabetic ulcers, venous stasis ulcers, infected surgical wounds, burns, acne, psoriasis and other topical infections; necrosis; wounds e.g. aseptic wounds, contused wounds, incised wounds; sores e.g. bed sores, canker sores, chrome sores, cold sores, pressure sores; ulcer e.g. peptic ulcer, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gouty ulcer, diabetic ulcer, hypertensive ischemic ulcer, stasis ulcer, ulcus cruris (venous ulcer), sublingual ulcer, submucous clear, symptomatic ulcer, trophic ulcer, venereal ulcer e.g. caused by gonorrhoea (including urethritis, endocervicitis and proctitis); conditions related to wounds or sores e.g. burns, anthrax, tetanus, gas gangrene, scarlatina, erysipelas, sycosis barbae, folliculitis, impetigo contagiosa, or impetigo bullosa. The medical implants includes intravascular catheter, dialysis shunts, wound drain tubes, skin sutures, vascular grafts, implantable meshes, intraocular devices, and heart valves.

ADVANTAGE - The composition reduces infection; releases stable antimicrobial silver ion complexes when placed in a saline environment e.g. wound. The composition provides antibacterial, antiviral and antifungal activities; controlled release of the silver thiosulfate ion complex; provides improved water stability.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V00V; B04-C03B; B04-C03D; B05-A03B; B05-C05; B10-B03B; B10-B04B; B11-C04B; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A04; B14-C02; B14-C03; B14-E08; B14-E10; B14-F02B; B14-F02D; B14-F09; B14-N17B; B14-S04; C04-C03B; C04-C03D; C05-A03B; C05-C05; C10-B03B; C10-B04B; C11-C04B; C14-A01; C14-A02; C14-A03; C14-C03; C14-E08; C14-E10; C14-F02B; C14-F02D; C14-N17B; C14-S04; D09-A01A

TECH UPTX: 20050224

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The resin comprises at least one quaternary amine attached to a polymer. The polymer comprises polystyrene. The polystyrene is in the form of beads. The beads has an average diameter of at most 0.8 mm. The resin is cholestyramine.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The quaternary amine is selected from triethylamine and triethylethanolamine. Preferred Method: In (M1), the silver thiosulfate ion complexes comprise a thiosulfate ion-to-silver ion in a molar ratio of less than 3: 1 (preferably at least 1:1, especially at least 1.3:1).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Device: The medical device is configured for placement inside a patient. The medical device is selected from implant, suture and other material left in a body cavity for a period of time (preferably catheter such as urinary catheter; ostomy appliance and an incontinent device).

ABEX UPTX: 20050224

EXAMPLE - A silver thiosulfate ion complex was produced by first making a silver chloride precipitate in an aqueous (i.e. deionized water) solution. The silver chloride precipitate/aqueous solution was made by mixing silver

nitrate (20 ml) with sodium chloride (22 ml) in a separately funnel. To the resulting silver chloride precipitate/aqueous solution was added sodium thiosulfate (60 ml). The mixture was agitated. After work up, silver thiosulfate ion complex (10.03 g) was formed. A silver thiosulfate ion-complex solution was prepared by dissolving silver thiosulfate ion complex (315 mg) into distilled water (10 ml). To this solution was added sodium sulfite (100 mg) to aid in stabilizing the silver thiosulfate ion complex. The resulting solution was clear and colorless.

L171 ANSWER 16 OF 103 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-055022 [06] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-112081 [12]; 2002-083108 [11]; 2003-040002 [03]; 2003-787039 [74]; 2004-374952 [35]; 2005-733851 [75]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-020604
TITLE: Formulation useful as dietary supplement for treating, preventing or reversing osteoporosis and bone loss, and preventing muscle cramps, comprises one or more polypeptides having phytase activity.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 C06 D13 D15 D16
INVENTOR(S): BARTON, N R; BAUM, W; GARRETT, J B; GRAY, K A; KRETZ, K A; ODONOGHUE, E; ROBERTSON, D E; SHORT, J M; ZORNER, P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BART-I) BARTON N R; (BAUM-I) BAUM W; (GARR-I) GARRETT J B; (GRAY-I) GRAY K A; (KRET-I) KRETZ K A; (ODON-I) ODONOGHUE E; (ROBE-I) ROBERTSON D E; (SHOR-I) SHORT J M; (ZORN-I) ZORNER P
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2005281792	A1	20051222	(200606)*		82	A61K045-00<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005281792	A1	Div ex	US 1997-910798	19970813
		Cont of	US 1999-259214	19990301
		CIP of	US 1999-291931	19990413
		CIP of	US 1999-318528	19990525
		CIP of	US 2000-580515	20000525
		CIP of	US 2001-866379	20010524
			US 2004-933115	20040901

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 2005281792	A1	Div ex	US 5876997
		Cont of	US 6110719
		CIP of	US 6183740
		CIP of	US 6190897
		CIP of	US 6720014
		CIP of	US 6855365

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-933115 20040901; US 1997-910798 19970813; US 1999-259214 19990301; US 1999-291931 19990413; US 1999-318528 19990525; US

2000-580515 20000525; US
2001-866379 20010524

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: **A61K045-00**
SECONDARY: **A61K038-46**; C12N009-16

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2005281792 A UPAB: 20060124

NOVELTY - A formulation (I), comprising at least one polypeptide (P1) having phytase activity, where the polypeptide is chosen from a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence of a fully defined 1901 base pair (SEQ ID Number 7) sequence given in the specification or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of a fully defined 432 amino acid (SEQ ID Number 8) sequence given in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A formulation (I), comprises at least one polypeptide (P1) having phytase activity, where (P1) is chosen from:

(a) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence of a fully defined 1901 base pair (SEQ ID Number 7) sequence given in the specification, and where nucleotide 389 is G, 390 is A, 437 is T, 438 is G, 439 is G, 470 is C, 472 is T, 476 is T, 477 is G, 478 is T, 689 is G, 690 is A, 691 is G, 728 is T, 729 is A, 730 is T, 863 is T, 864 is G, or 1016 is G, or their combination, and the polynucleotide encodes a phytase;

(b) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of a fully defined 432 amino acid (SEQ ID Number 8) sequence given in the specification and having one or more amino acid modifications chosen from W68E, Q84W, A95P, K97C, S168E, R181Y, N226C, Y277D or their combination, where the polypeptide has phytase activity;

(c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence of a fully defined 1323 base pair (SEQ ID Number 1) sequence given in the specification;

(d) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of a fully defined 440 amino acid (SEQ ID Number 2) sequence given in the specification; or

(e) a combination of (a)-(d).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a pharmaceutical composition (C1) comprising at least one (P1) and a excipient;

(2) a kit (K1) comprising (I) or (C1) and instructions for using (I) or (C1);

(3) an immobilized phytase (II) comprising (P1);

(4) a dietary supplement (III) comprising (II);

(5) a pharmaceutical composition (C2) comprising (II);

(6) a fertilizer or soil additive (IV) comprising (II), or at least one (P1);

(7) a liquid supplement (V) for preventing muscle cramps, comprising (I);

(8) a hydrating agent (VI), comprising (I);

(9) a tissue culture or cell culture media or cell culture media additive (VII) comprising at least one (P1);

(10) a plant food additive (VIII) comprising at least one (P1);

(11) reducing (M1) pollution and increasing nutrient availability in an environment or environmental sample by degrading environmental phytic acid, involves applying to the environmental or environmental sample an effective amount of a composition comprising at least one (P1).

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Muscle-Relaxant.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is a dietary supplement useful for treating, preventing or reversing osteoporosis or bone loss, and preventing muscle cramps. The liquid supplement is useful for preventing muscle cramps. The method is

useful for reducing pollution and increasing nutrient availability in an environment or environmental sample by degrading environmental phytic acid, where the environment or environmental sample comprises a soil or a body of water. The body of water is well, pond, lake, river, aquifer or reservoir. The environment or environmental sample comprises a sewage, sewage effluent, landfill or manure pond. (All claimed).

The immobilized phytase is useful in foodstuffs for improving the feeding value of phytate rich ingredients.

Dwg.0/8

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; A12-W11F; B03-A; B03-B; B03-C; B03-D; B03-E; B03-F; B03-G; B03-H; B03-J; B03-K; B04-A08; B04-A10; B04-B01B; B04-L01; B04-L05A; B04-N01; B04-N04; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-A02; B05-A03A; B05-A03B; B05-B01P; B05-B02A3; B05-B02C; B05-C06; B05-C07; B06-D01; B06-D09; B06-F03; B07-B03; B10-A06; B10-A07A; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-B02A; B10-B02D; B10-B02E; B10-B02H; B10-B02J; B10-C04D; B10-E04A; B14-J05A; B14-N01; C03-A; C03-B; C03-C; C03-D; C03-E; C03-F; C03-G; C03-H; C03-J; C03-K; C04-A08; C04-A10; C04-B01B; C04-L01; C04-L05A; C04-N01; C04-N04; C05-A01A; C05-A01B; C05-A02; C05-A03A; C05-A03B; C05-B01P; C05-B02A3; C05-B02C; C05-C06; C05-C07; C06-D01; C06-D09; C06-F03; C07-B03; C10-A06; C10-A07A; C10-A17; C10-A22; C10-B02A; C10-B02D; C10-B02E; C10-B02H; C10-B02J; C10-C04D; C10-E04A; C14-J05A; C14-N01; C14-T; D03-H01T2; D04-A01J; D04-B06; D05-A01A2; D05-A01B3; D05-A04A; D05-H01

TECH UPTX: 20060124

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Formulation: (I) further comprises at least one vitamin, at least one additional enzyme, at least one mineral or at least one herb or plant extract, at least one amino acid or amino acid derivative, or their combination. The mineral or metal is chosen from aluminum, antimony, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, bromide, bromine, cadmium, calcium, cerium, cesium, chloride, chromium cobalt, copper, dysprosium, erbium, europium, fluoride, fluorine, gadolinium, gallium, germanium, gold, hafnium, holmium, indium, iodine, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lithium, lutetium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, neodymium, nickel, niobium, osmium, palladium, phosphorous, platinum, potassium, praseodymium, promethium, rhenium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, samarium, scandium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulfur, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thorium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, xinconium, ytterbium, yttrium, zinc, zirconium and their combinations. (I) further comprises at least one composition chosen from diatomaceous earth, charcoal, choline, inositol, biotin, para-amino benzoic acid (PABA), alpha-lipoic acid, carotenoid, beta carotene, coenzyme Q10, chondroitin, melatonin, lecithin, brewer's yeast and their combinations. The one herb or plant extract is chosen from alfalfa, ginseng, American ginseng, Asian red ginseng, Asian white ginseng, Siberian ginseng, Brazilian ginseng, astragalus, bilberry, black cohosh, cascara sagrada, cat's claw, cayenne, dong quai, Echinacea, eucalyptus, feverfew, garlic, ginkgo biloba, goldenseal, gotu kola, horsetail, maca, a mushroom, Maitake mushroom, Reishi mushroom shuitake mushroom, leuzea, rhodiola, milk thistle, noni, pau d'arco, papaya, pygeum, saw palmetto, schizandra, senna, suma, wild yam, willow, yucca, wheat grass, barley grass, parsley, broccoli, acerola cherries, aloe vera, quercitin, pine bark, grape seed, green tea, red wine, grapefruit extract, ginger, oat straw, sarsaparilla, oil, walnut oil, safflower oil soybean

oil, peanut oil, fish oil, salmon oil, evening primrose oil, borage oil, bee pollen, bee propolis, royal jelly, bran, oat bran, wheat bran, fiber, soy, psyllium, apple pectin, protein, egg protein, milk protein, soy protein, rice protein, whey, algae, Spirulina, Chlorella, dulse, kelp, Dunaliella salina and their combination. The probiotic is chosen from Lactobacillus species such as L.acidophilus, L.bifidus, L.sporogenes, L.casei, L.rhamnosus and L.plantarum, Streptococcus thermophilus, Bifidobacterium sp., Escherichia, Enterococcus, Bacillus and Saccharomyces sp.. The additional enzyme is chosen from phytase, amylase, bromelain, cellulase, chymopapain, diastase, glucoamylase, hemicellulase, hyaluronidase, invertase, lactase, lipase, maltase, pancreatin, papain, pectinase, pepsin, plasmin, protease, rennin and their combination. The vitamin is chosen from vitamin B, thiamine (vitamin B1), riboflavin (vitamin B2,) nicotinic acid (niacin, vitamin B3), pantothenic acid (vitamin B5), pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), B7, folic acid (vitamin B9), cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12), vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin D1, vitamin D2, vitamin D3, vitamin E, vitamin K, vitamin K1, vitamin K2, vitamin G, vitamin H, vitamin P and their combination. The amino acid or amino acid derivative is chosen from isoleucine, leucine, lysine, phenylalanine, threonine, tyrptophan, valine, methionine, cysteine, alanine, arginine, aspartic acid, glutamic cid, glycine, histidine, proline, serine, asparagines, glutamine, tyrosine, taurine, glucosamine and their combination. (I) comprises vitamin D3 or calcium or both. (I) further comprises potassium, glucose, CaCl2 or their combination. (I) further comprises at least one enzyme chosen from alpha-galactosidases, beta-galactosidases, lactases, phytases, beta-glucanases, endo-beta-1,3(4)-glucanases, cellulases, xylosidases, galactanases, arabinogalactan endo-1,4-beta-galactosidases and arabinogalactan endo-1,3-beta-galactosidases, endoglucanases, endo-1,2-beta-glucanase, endo-1,3-alpha-glucanase, endo-1,3-beta-glucanase, pectin degrading enzymes, pectinases, pectinesterases, pectin lyases, polygalacturonases, arabinases, rhamnogalacturonases, rhamnogalacturonan acetyl esterases, rhamnogalacturonan-alpha-rhamnosidase, pectate lyases, alpha-galacturonisidases, mannanases, beta-mannosidases, mannan acetyl esterases, xylan acetyl esterases, proteases, xylanases, arabinoxylanases, lipases, phospholipases and cutinases.

(I) is in the form of a powder, tablet, concentrate, geltab, capsule, spray, aerosol, lotion, adhesive patch or drink.

Preferred Composition: (C1) is formulated for oral delivery. (C1) is formulated as a pill, tablet, capsule, spray, aerosol or powder.

Preferred Enzyme: (II) is immobilized to a bead, preferably polysorb or polystyrene bead.

Preferred Component: (V) or (VI) further comprises glucose, potassium, sodium or calcium.

ABEX UPTX: 20060124

ADMINISTRATION - (C1) is formulated for oral delivery (claimed). No dosage given.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example is given.

=> d ibib ab hitstr 17-45
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L171 ANSWER 17 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257328 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dry powders of metal-containing compounds

INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003180378	A1	20030925	<--
	US 6866871	B2	20050315	
	US 6989157	B2	20060124	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277298	A1	20021022 (10)	<--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 72
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3343
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Dry powders of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the dry powders, **particularly** in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
(silver-coated; dry powders of metal-containing compds. for therapeutic uses)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 18 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:165524 USPATFULL
TITLE: Thermoplastic articles exhibiting high surface-available silver

INVENTOR(S): Laridon, Erik, Heverlee, BELGIUM
Haas, Geoffrey, Spartanburg, SC, UNITED STATES
Dankel, Robert, Taylors, SC, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003113378	A1	20030619		<--
	US 6641842	B2	20031104		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-15872	A1	20011212	(10)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Milliken & Company, P.O. Box 1927, Spartanburg, SC, 29304
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 603
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Improvements in increasing the amount of surface-available silver in thermoplastic articles comprising certain silver-containing antimicrobial agents. Such an invention requires the incorporation of a sufficient amount of a carboxylic acid salt within the thermoplastic article simultaneously with the necessary silver-containing antimicrobial agent. Certain carboxylic acid salts are standard acid scavengers and lubricants for certain thermoplastic applications; however, the amounts required within this inventive thermoplastic article are in excess of that commonly added within such articles, and the types of acid scavengers possibly added within such target thermoplastic articles are preferably neutralized hydrotalcite compounds, thereby permitting the carboxylic acid salt to function in the inventive manner. Surprisingly, such a high amount of such standard salts, as well as potentially other non-standard salts, present within the target thermoplastic cause the release of greater amounts of silver to the target article's surface, thereby permitting a greater degree of antimicrobial activity, among other potential benefits for such an increase in surface-available silver. Methods of producing such inventive thermoplastics are also encompassed within this invention.

IT **9002-88-4**
(DOW 8454N, Dowlex 2552E; thermoplastic articles exhibiting high surface-available silver)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

IT **9003-07-0**
(Himont Profax 6301 NT; thermoplastic articles exhibiting high surface-available silver)
RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6

$H_3C-CH=CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 19 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:78126 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of inflammatory skin conditions
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert Edward, Sherwood Park, CANADA
Yin, Hua Qing, Sherwood Park, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003054046	A1	20030320	<--
	US 6939568	B2	20050906	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-131511	A1	20020423 (10)	<--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GREENLEE WINNER AND SULLIVAN P C, 5370 MANHATTAN CIRCLE, SUITE 201, BOULDER, CO, 80303
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 94
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2334
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to the use of one or more antimicrobial metals, most preferably silver, preferably formed with atomic disorder, and preferably in a nanocrystalline form, for the treatment of inflammatory skin conditions. The nanocrystalline antimicrobial metal of choice may be used in the form of a nanocrystalline coating of one or more antimicrobial metals, a nanocrystalline powder of one or more antimicrobial metals, or a solution containing dissolved species from a nanocrystalline powder or coating of one or more antimicrobial metals.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
(high-d., dressings, silver-coated; topical crystalline antimicrobial metals for treatment of inflammatory skin conditions)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C=CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 20 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:37296 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dendrimer biocide-silver nanocomposites: their

	preparation and applications as potent antimicrobials
INVENTOR(S):	Cooper, Stuart L., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES Chen, Chris Z., Trooper, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002022012	A1	20020221		<--
	US 6579906	B2	20030617		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-877931	A1	20010608	(9)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-210888P	20000609 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Connolly Bove Lodge & Hutz LLP, P.O. Box 2207, Wilmington, DE, 19899-2207
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	460

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A novel cationic dendrimer biocide-silver nanocomposite and methods for its use as a biocide. The biocidal nanocomposites of the present invention are effective against a variety of microbial species, including anthrax. The invention is also highly stable and safe for exposure to human skin. The invention has applications as an antibiological warfare agents, antimicrobial agent for surface coatings and as a general biocide that is safe for human exposure.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene.
9003-53-6, Polystyrene
(preparation of dendrimer biocide-silver nanocomposites as potent antimicrobials)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$H_3C{-}CH{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

L171 ANSWER 21 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:220620 USPATFULL
TITLE: Anti-microbial and antifungal fluid conduits and methods of manufacture thereof
INVENTOR(S): Foss, Stephen W., UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FOSS MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Hampton, NH, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005191355	A1	20050901
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-48418	A1	20050201 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-406720, filed on 2 Apr 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-762920, filed on 22 Jan 2004, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2000-565138, filed on 5 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6723428

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-136261P	19990527 (60)	<--
	US 1999-173207P	19991227 (60)	<--
	US 1999-172285P	19991217 (60)	<--
	US 1999-172533P	19991217 (60)	<--
	US 2000-180536P	20000207 (60)	<--
	US 2000-181251P	20000209 (60)	<--
	US 2000-180240P	20000204 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PERKINS, SMITH & COHEN LLP, ONE BEACON STREET, 30TH FLOOR, BOSTON, MA, 02108, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 763
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Antimicrobial/antifungal fluid conduits (are extruded, co-extruded, molded and/or otherwise thermoformed or thermoset), and films formed on non-thermoplastic conduit walls. One or more inorganic antimicrobial agents are selectively dispersed and concentrated near a surface at which antimicrobial/antifungal properties are desired. The agents resist wear from repeated fluid flows through embedding in a thin thermoplastic layer disposed upon the conduit wall. The fluid conduits preferably comprise high tenacity polymers (e.g. PET, PE, PP, ABS, PVC, Styrene, EVA) in at least one structurally supportive layer and the same or other thermoplastic or thermoset polymer in the thin inner layer including the antimicrobial agents.

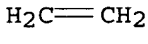
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-56-9**, ABS polymer **24937-78-8**, EVA polymer **25038-59-9**, PET polymer, biological studies

(antimicrobial and antifungal fluid conduits and methods of manufacture thereof)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

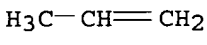
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

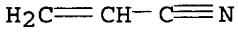
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-56-9 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

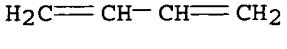
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



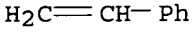
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

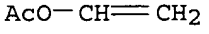


RN 24937-78-8 USPATFULL

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

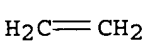
CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

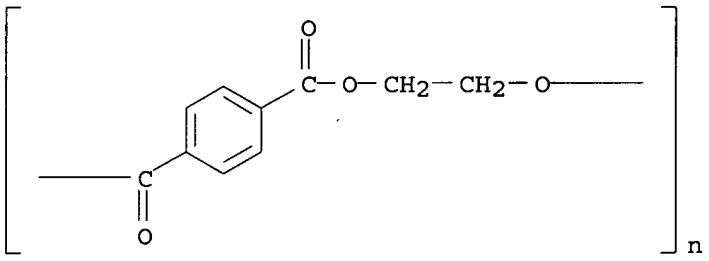


CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 22 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:178280 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Antimicrobial solid surface materials containing chitosan-metal complexes
INVENTOR(S):	Sabesan, Subramaniam, Wilmington, DE, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005154361	A1	20050714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-999672	A1	20041130 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-324803, filed on 20 Dec 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-343321P	20011221 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER, BARLEY MILL PLAZA 25/1128, 4417 LANCASTER PIKE, WILMINGTON, DE, 19805, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1103
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

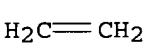
AB A solid surface material with an antimicrobial agent in a thermoset and/or thermoplastic resin matrix where the antimicrobial agent comprises a chitosan-metal complex.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **9003-56-9**, ABS polymer
(antimicrobial solid surface materials containing or treated with chitosan-metal complexes)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

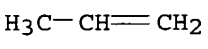
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

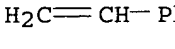
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

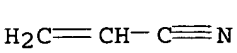
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 9003-56-9 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

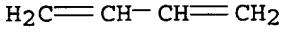
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



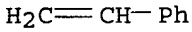
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6

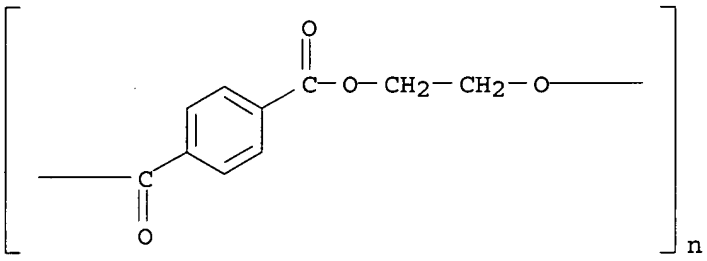


CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



IT **25038-59-9**, PET polymer, processes
(nonwoven fabric, containing wood pulp; antimicrobial solid surface materials containing or treated with chitosan-metal complexes)
RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 23 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:157892 USPATFULL
TITLE: Hollow anti-microbial fibers and fibrous products
INVENTOR(S): Foss, Stephen W., Rye Beach, NH, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Foss Manufacturing Co., Inc., Hampton, NH, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005136100	A1	20050623
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-989961	A1	20041116 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-762920, filed on 22 Jan 2004, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2000-565138, filed on 5 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6723428 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-565138, filed on 5 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6723428

NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-136261P 19990527 (60) <--
US 1999-173207P 19991227 (60) <--
US 1999-172285P 19991217 (60) <--
US 1999-172533P 19991217 (60) <--
US 2000-180536P 20000207 (60) <--
US 2000-181251P 20000209 (60) <--
US 2000-180240P 20000204 (60) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PERKINS, SMITH & COHEN LLP, ONE BEACON STREET, 30TH FLOOR, BOSTON, MA, 02108, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1633
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Anti-microbial and/or anti-fungal synthetic hollow fiber (2) and various products made partially or wholly therefrom are formed in pure hollow or mock-hollow shapes and composed of various thermoplastic polymers having dispersed therein organic or inorganic, antimicrobial additives. The thickness of the fiber walls are optimally equal to or slightly less than the average maximum dimensions of the anti-microbial additive particles. Thus, a portion of the additive particles will be present at outer and/or inner surfaces of the fiber walls, effectively imparting antimicrobial characteristics to the hollow fiber and any fibrous products made therefrom. The additives can be selectively dispersed in certain regions of the fibers in order to reduce the amount of the additives required, and are resistant to separation from the fiber wall, prolonging the fiber's antimicrobial effectiveness. Additional additives can be dispersed in the fiber wall with the antimicrobial agents in order to enhance or provide different fiber properties.

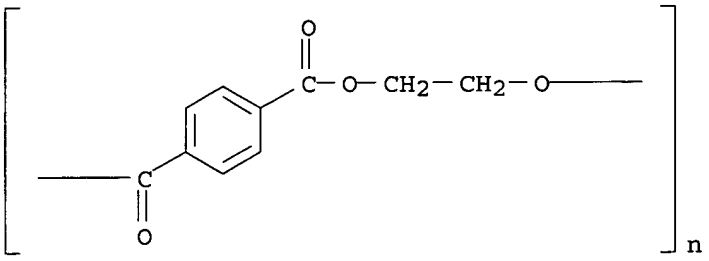
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
(antimicrobial **particle**-containing hollow fiber products)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

IT **25038-59-9**, PET polymer, uses
(antimicrobial **particle**-containing hollow fiber products)
RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 24 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:150855 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antimicrobial composition
INVENTOR(S): Bringley, Joseph F., Rochester, NY, UNITED STATES
Lerat, Yannick J. F., Chalon-Sur-Saone, FRANCE
Liebert, Nancy B., Rochester, NY, UNITED STATES
Wien, Richard W., Pittsford, NY, UNITED STATES
Patton, David L., Webster, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005129766	A1	20050616
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-737455	A1	20031216 (10) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Paul A. Leipold, Patent Legal Staff, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY, 14650-2201, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 532
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to an antimicrobial composition comprising an antimicrobial compound and a polyethylene-polyvinylalcohol copolymer. It further relates to a medium having antimicrobial properties comprising a support and a layer comprising an antimicrobial composition comprising an antimicrobial compound and a polyethylene-polyvinylalcohol copolymer.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**
(antimicrobial compns. comprising polyethylene-polyvinyl alc. copolymer)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

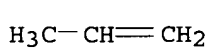
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



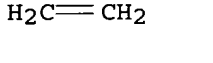
L171 ANSWER 25 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:150831 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antimicrobial article with diffusion control layer
INVENTOR(S): Bringley, Joseph F., Rochester, NY, UNITED STATES
Lerat, Yannick J., Chalon Sur Saone, FRANCE
Liebert, Nancy B., Rochester, NY, UNITED STATES
Patton, David L., Webster, NY, UNITED STATES
Wien, Richard W., Pittsford, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005129742	A1	20050616		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-736974	A1	20031216	(10)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Paul A. Leipold, Patent Legal Staff, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY, 14650-2201, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 705
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to an article comprising on the surface thereof an antimicrobial layer comprising a binder and an antimicrobial compound, wherein said antimicorbial compound or an antimicrobial moiety thereof, is released into the surrounding environment; and a diffusion layer; wherein the antimicrobial layer is between the surface of the article and the diffusion layer and wherein the diffusion layer changes the rate at which the antimicrobial compound is released from the antimicrobial layer into the surrounding environment.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **25038-59-9**, biological studies
(diffusion layer; antimicrobial article with polymeric diffusion control layer)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

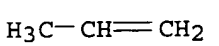
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

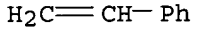
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



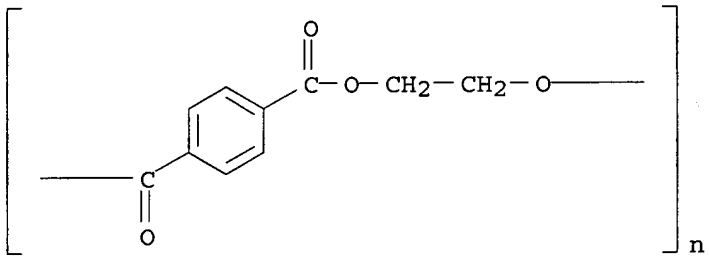
RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 26 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:10544 USPATFULL				
TITLE:	Medical devices having antimicrobial coatings thereon				
INVENTOR(S):	Qiu, Yongxing, Duluth, GA, UNITED STATES Winterton, Lynn Cook, Alpharetta, GA, UNITED STATES Lally, John Martin, Lilburn, GA, UNITED STATES Kotov, Nicholas, Stillwater, OK, UNITED STATES				
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005008676	A1	20050113		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-732648	A1	20031210	(10)	<--
	NUMBER		DATE		
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-435003P		20021219	(60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility				
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION				
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CIBA VISION CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 11460 JOHNS CREEK PARKWAY, DULUTH, GA, 30097-1556				
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	45				
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1				
LINE COUNT:	2159				

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides a medical device, preferably a contact lens, which a core material and an antimicrobial metal-containing LbL coating that is not covalently attached to the medical device and can impart to the medical device an increased hydrophilicity. The antimicrobial metal-containing coating on a contact lens of the invention has a high antimicrobial efficacy against microorganisms including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial and a low toxicity, while maintaining the desired bulk properties such as oxygen permeability and ion permeability of lens material. Such lenses are useful as extended-wear contact lenses. In addition, the invention provides a method for making a medical device, preferably a contact lens, having an antimicrobial metal-containing LbL coating thereon.

IT **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene
(method for making medical devices having antimicrobial coatings)

RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL

CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

L171 ANSWER 27 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:3916 USPATFULL				
TITLE:	Ionic plasma deposition of anti-microbial surfaces and the anti-microbial surfaces resulting therefrom				
INVENTOR(S):	Petersen, John H., Longmont, CO, UNITED STATES				
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005003019	A1	20050106		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-741015	A1	20031218	(10)	<--
	NUMBER		DATE		
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-434784P		20021218 (60)		<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility				
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION				
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MCANDREWS HELD & MALLOY, LTD, 500 WEST MADISON STREET, SUITE 3400, CHICAGO, IL, 60661				
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12				
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1				
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)				
LINE COUNT:	464				

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

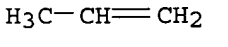
AB A process for depositing anti-microbial materials into or onto the surface of a substrate using ionic plasma deposition. The process includes the steps of providing a cathode of target material having anti-microbial potential which is disposed within a partial vacuum, powering the cathode to generate a plasma discharge for ionizing the target material into a plasma of constituent particles. The plasma particles are reacted with ionized gas, and are selected, controlled and directed toward the substrate by electromagnetic fields generated by at least one first anode adjacent to the cathode and at least one second

anode positioned adjacent the first anode. Additional anode structures and charged screens provide further control of the plasma constituents. The plasma constituents, comprising the anti-microbial materials, are deposited on the substrate as dispersed ordered structures which form an anti-microbial surface into and onto the substrate.

IT **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene
(mesh; ionic plasma deposition of antimicrobial materials on surfaces)
RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



L171 ANSWER 28 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:334312 USPATFULL
TITLE: Delivery vehicle for silver ions
INVENTOR(S): Neuwirth, Robert S., Englewood, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004265390	A1	20041230	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-825930	A1	20040416	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-463255P	20030416 (60)	<--

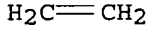
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OLSON & HIERL, LTD., 36th Floor, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL, 60606
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 559
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A delivery vehicle for a silver ion source such as silver nitrate and the like, suitable for use in the treatment of menorrhagia, comprises a plurality of physiologically inert beads bearing a tissue cauterizing amount of a silver ion source. Preferably the beads are made of a physiologically inert polymer, ceramic or stainless steel. The silver ion source preferably is silver nitrate and can be substantially pure silver nitrate, or can comprise silver nitrate in combination with a physiologically tolerable binder or a diluent. Suitable binders include physiologically tolerable synthetic polymeric binders, polysaccharide binders, and the like. Diluents can include other salt materials such as potassium nitrate. The beads are useful in treating menorrhagia of a mammalian uterus. The beads can be delivered to the uterus via a catheter, and are distributed throughout the uterine cavity by uterine massage or like expedient. Silver ions are delivered to the endometrium and cause necrosis of the endometrial tissue. The silver ions remaining within the uterine cavity can then be neutralized with a sodium chloride solution delivered to the uterus e.g., by catheter, and the beads

recovered from the uterus.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **9003-56-9**, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer **24937-78-8**, EVA **25038-59-9**, PET, biological studies
(beads; delivery vehicle for silver ions)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

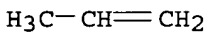
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

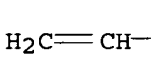
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

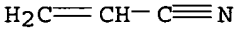
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 9003-56-9 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

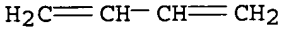
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



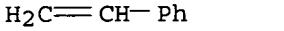
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 3

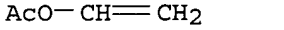
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 24937-78-8 USPATFULL
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

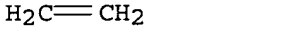
CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

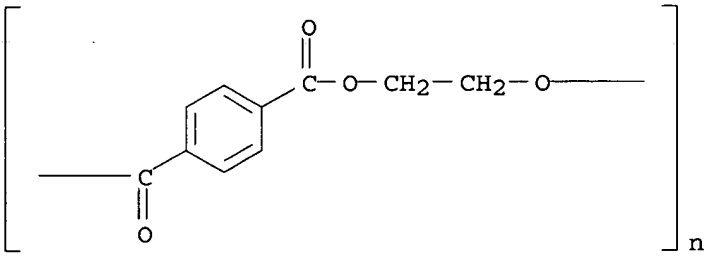


CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 29 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:246735 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods of metal-containing materials
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES

Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA
Naylor, Antony G., Ontario, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Robert Stiles, James Alexander, Toronto, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004191329	A1	20040930
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-690715	A1	20031022 (10) <--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6692773 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277673, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277356, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277298, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277362, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277358, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277320, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3855
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods of metal-containing materials of metal-containing materials are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an anti-biofilm material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, anti-proliferative, MMP modulating material, an atomically disordered, crystalline material, and/or a nanocrystalline material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline silver-containing material.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
(high-d., fibers; compns. of metal-containing materials and their therapeutic uses)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 30 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:220933 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Antibacterial glass composition and antibacterial polymer composition using the same			
INVENTOR(S):	Numaguchi, Minoru, Nagoya-Shi, JAPAN Nomura, Makio, Nagoya-Shi, JAPAN			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	ISHIZUKA GARASU KABUSHIKI KAISHA (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004170700	A1	20040902	
	US 6939820	B2	20050906	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-721365	A1	20031126	(10) <--
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2003-54716		20030228	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Law Office of Townsend & Banta, Suite 900, South Building, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20004			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	379			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

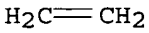
AB The present invention provides an antibacterial glass composition exhibiting high antibacterial performance with sufficiently sustaining antibacterial performance by adding a small amount of the antibacterial component, and an antibacterial polymer composition using the antibacterial glass composition. The present invention provides an antibacterial glass composition containing 0.1 to 5.0% by weight of Ag.sub.2O in a glass composition containing 30 to 60 mol % of P.sub.2O.sub.5, 1 to 15 mol % of one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of K.sub.2O, Na.sub.2O and Li.sub.2O, 35 to 55 mol % of one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of MgO, CaO and ZnO, and 0.01 to 3 mol % of one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of La.sub.2O.sub.3 and Y.sub.2O.sub.3.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene
9003-56-9, ABS
(glass-filled; silver-containing antibacterial phosphate glass compns. as filler for antibacterial polymer composites)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

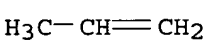
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

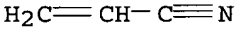
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-56-9 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

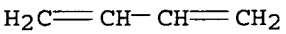
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



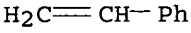
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



L171 ANSWER 31 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:133036 USPATFULL
TITLE: Microbial control system
INVENTOR(S): Kepner, Bryan E., Atlanta, GA, UNITED STATES
Ponder, Sherman M., Norcross, GA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004101572	A1	20040527

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-383168 A1 20030305 (10) <--

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION.:	US 2002-361997P	20020306 (60)

<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: John A. Parrish, Law Offices of John A. Parrish, Suite 300, Two Bala Plaza, Bala Cynwyd, PA, 19004
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 39
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 815
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Te invention relates to a microbial control system for treating influent water and sump water for control of microbial material in machines which process water such as ice making machines, humidifiers such as cool mist humidifiers and cooling towers. The microbial control system includes antimicrobial treatment media housed in a containment vessel. The treatment media can include any one or more of transition metals and transition metal oxides. The transition metal may be any of Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Rf, Db, Sg, Bh, Hs, Mt, Uun, Uuu and Uub.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **25038-59-9**, Polyethylene terephthalate, uses
(support; microbial control system for treating influent water and sump water)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$H_3C{-}CH{=}CH_2$

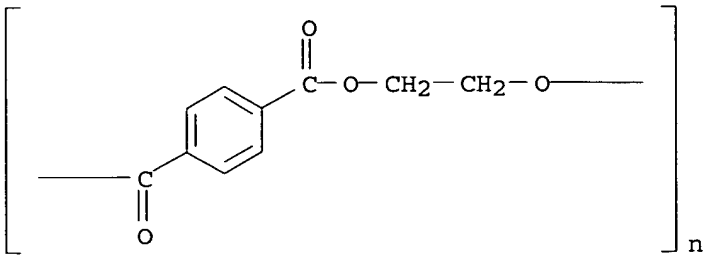
RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 32 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:12709 USPATFULL
TITLE: Thermoplastic particles which comprise an antiviral or antimicrobial agent
INVENTOR(S): Yao, Li, Peachtree City, GA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Porex Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004009227	A1	20040115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-408095	A1	20030408 (10) <--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-519595, filed on 6 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6551608
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1076
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to novel porous materials that possess antiviral and/or antimicrobial properties. The invention encompasses a porous material having antiviral or antimicrobial properties-which is comprised of a porous substrate and an antiviral or antimicrobial agent. The invention also encompasses a process for making porous materials that possess antiviral and/or antimicrobial properties and the products of the process.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene
24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
(porous plastic media with antiviral or antimicrobial properties)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$H_3C{-}CH{=}CH_2$

RN 24937-78-8 USPATFULL
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

$AcO{-}CH{=}CH_2$

CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 33 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:7131 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antimicrobial and immunostimulating composition
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Barbara K., North Oaks, MN, UNITED STATES
Katzner, Leo D., Shakopee, MN, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004005364	A1	20040108
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-460760	A1	20030612 (10) <--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-538655, filed on 30 Mar 2000, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FAEGRE & BENSON LLP, 2200 WELLS FARGO CENTER, 90 SOUTH 7TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 58
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 879
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A medical composition comprising an antimicrobially effective and immunostimulating amount of a combination of a β-glucan component and a silver-containing component is disclosed. The medical composition may be adapted for use topically or incorporated with a mesh material which may be further adapted for use as a wound dressing or as a surgical mesh. Methods for manufacturing the medical compositions described herein are also provided. The invention further provides methods for treating tissue damaged by wound or burn, and methods for treating or repairing tissue at a surgical site.

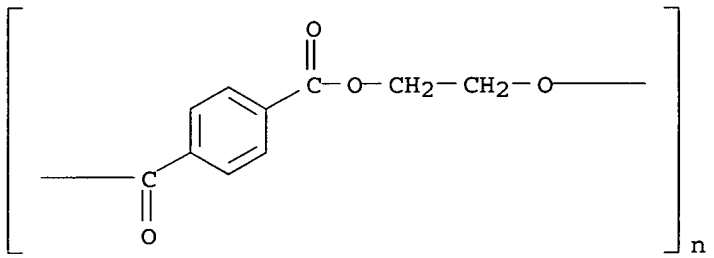
IT **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **25038-59-9**, Polyethylene terephthalate, biological studies
(as mesh material; composition of β-glucan and silver-containing component and use as antimicrobial and immunostimulating agent in wound healing)

RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 34 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:306089 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Thermoplastic articles exhibiting high surface-available silver			
INVENTOR(S):	Laridon, Erik, Heverlee, BELGIUM Haas, Geoffrey, Spartanburg, SC, UNITED STATES Dankel, Robert, Taylors, SC, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003215521	A1	20031120	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-454348	A1	20030604 (10)	<--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2001-15872, filed on 12 Dec 2001, PENDING			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wiliam S. Parks, P.O. Box 1927, Spartanburg, SC, 29304			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4			

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 597
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Improvements in increasing the amount of surface-available silver in thermoplastic articles comprising certain silver-containing antimicrobial agents. Such an invention requires the incorporation of a sufficient amount of a carboxylic acid salt within the thermoplastic article simultaneously with the necessary silver-containing antimicrobial agent. Certain carboxylic acid salts are standard acid scavengers and lubricants for certain thermoplastic applications; however, the amounts required within this inventive thermoplastic article are in excess of that commonly added within such articles, and the types of acid scavengers possibly added within such target thermoplastic articles are preferably neutralized hydrotalcite compounds, thereby permitting the carboxylic acid salt to function in the inventive manner. Surprisingly, such a high amount of such standard salts, as well as potentially other non-standard salts, present within the target thermoplastic cause the release of greater amounts of silver to the target article's surface, thereby permitting a greater degree of antimicrobial activity, among other potential benefits for such an increase in surface-available silver. Methods of producing such inventive thermoplastics are also encompassed within this invention.
IT **9002-88-4**
(DOW 8454N, Dowlex 2552E; thermoplastic articles exhibiting high surface-available silver)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

IT **9003-07-0**
(Himont Profax 6301 NT; thermoplastic articles exhibiting high surface-available silver)
RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$H_3C{-}CH{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 35 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:288251 USPATFULL
TITLE: Metal ion modified high surface area materials for odor removal and control
INVENTOR(S): MacDonald, John Gavin, Decatur, GA, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003203009	A1	20031030		<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-137052	A1	20020430	(10)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PAULEY PETERSEN KINNE & ERICKSON, 2800 WEST HIGGINS ROAD, SUITE 365, HOFFMAN ESTATES, IL, 60195
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 67
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 823
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to high surface area materials, such as **nanoparticles**, that are coated with metal ions. These modified **nanoparticles** have active sites that bind various gases and/or odorous compounds, thereby removing these compounds from a medium such as air or water. Metal ions are adsorbed onto the surface of the **nanoparticle** and bound strongly to the surface. By selection of the metal ion, specific gaseous compounds and/or odorous compounds can be targeted and removed efficiently and effectively from both aqueous phase and from the air. The modified **nanoparticles** are useful in numerous article of manufacture for industrial and consumer use.

IT **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene
(**nanoparticle** material; metal ion modified high surface area materials for odor removal and control)
RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

L171 ANSWER 36 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257329 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solutions and aerosols of metal-containing compounds
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA
Naylor, Antony G., Alberta, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003180379	A1	20030925		<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277673	A1	20021022	(10)	<--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 77
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3353
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Solutions and aerosols of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the solutions and aerosols, **particularly** in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
(high-d., dressing; preparation of aerosols and solns. of metal-containing compds. for therapeutic uses)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 37 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:172814 USPATFULL
TITLE: High aspect ratio encapsulated inorganic antimicrobial additive for controlled release
INVENTOR(S): Trogolo, Jeffrey A., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Rossitto, Frank C., Danvers, MA, UNITED STATES
Welch, Edward K., II, Ipswich, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003118658	A1	20030626	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-32370	A1	20011221 (10)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: AGION TECHNOLOGIES, 60 Audubon Road, Wakefield, MA, 01880
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 46
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 927
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a high aspect ratio microcapsule comprising an inorganic antimicrobial agent coated with a hydrophilic polymer. The

hydrophilic polymer is able to absorb sufficient water as to enable the action of the encapsulated antimicrobial agent. These high aspect ratio microcapsules are useful to impart antimicrobial activity and can be used in polymer compositions, sprays and coatings. A method of preparing the high aspect ratio microcapsule by melt compounding and fabrication of the antimicrobial agent with the hydrophilic polymer is provided. Polymer compositions comprising the high aspect ratio microcapsules and a matrix polymer are also provided. Another embodiment of the invention is an article prepared from the polymer compositions comprising the high aspect ratio microcapsules and a matrix polymer.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene
9003-53-6, Polystyrene **9003-56-9**, ABS
(high aspect ratio encapsulated inorg. antimicrobial additive for controlled release)

RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$H_3C{-}CH{=}CH_2$

RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

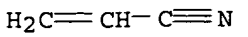
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

RN 9003-56-9 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

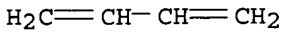
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



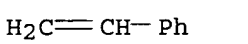
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



L171 ANSWER 38 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:119648 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dendrimer biocide-silver nanocomposites: their preparation and applications as potent antimicrobials
INVENTOR(S): Cooper, Stuart L., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Chen, Chris Z., Trooper, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003082133	A1	20030501	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-309628	A1	20021204 (10)	<--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-877931, filed on 8 Jun 2001, PENDING

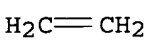
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-210888P	20000609 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP, 1220 Market Street, Post Office Box 2207, Wilmington, DE, 19899-2207
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A novel cationic dendrimer biocide-silver nanocomposite and methods for its use as a biocide. The biocidal nanocomposites of the present invention are effective against a variety of microbial species, including anthrax. The invention is also highly stable and safe for exposure to human skin. The invention has applications as an antibiological warfare agents, antimicrobial agent for surface coatings and as a general biocide that is safe for human exposure.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene.
9003-53-6, Polystyrene
(preparation of dendrimer biocide-silver nanocomposites as potent

antimicrobials)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

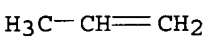
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

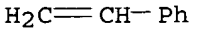
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



L171 ANSWER 39 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:29911 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of induction of apoptosis and inhibition of matrix metalloproteinases using antimicrobial metals
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert Edward, Sherwood Park, CANADA
Wright, John Barrymore, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003021854	A1	20030130	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-131568	A1	20020423 (10)	<--

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GREENLEE WINNER AND SULLIVAN P C, 5370 MANHATTAN CIRCLE, SUITE 201, BOULDER, CO, 80303

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2021
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a method to induce apoptosis and to inhibit matrix metalloproteinases in a disease condition in a human or animal by contacting hyperplastic tissue, tumor tissue, or a cancerous lesion with one or more antimicrobial metals, preferably formed with atomic disorder, and preferably in a nanocrystalline form. The nanocrystalline antimicrobial metal of choice may be used in the form of a nanocrystalline coating of one or more antimicrobial metals, a nanocrystalline powder of one or more antimicrobial metals, or a solution containing dissolved species from a nanocrystalline powder or coating of one or more antimicrobial metals.
IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
(high d.; induction of apoptosis and inhibition of matrix metalloproteinases using antimicrobial metals)
RN 9002-88-4 USPATFULL
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$H_2C{=}CH_2$

L171 ANSWER 40 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160608 USPATFULL
TITLE: Use of locally delivered metal ions for treatment of periodontal disease
INVENTOR(S): Roberts, F. Donald, Dover, MA, United States
Friden, Phillip M., Bedford, MA, United States
Spacciapoli, Peter, Newbury, MA, United States
Nelson, Eric, Waltham, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Periodontix, Inc., Watertown, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153210		20001128		<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-911413		19970814	(8)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Clark & Elbing LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 690
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Periodontal disease can be treated by the administration of metal ions, preferably silver ions, to the site where the microorganisms that cause this disease reside. Administration can be to periodontal pockets or adjacent to exposed tooth roots or alveolar bone during periodontal surgical procedures. The metal ions can be administered in polymeric

microparticles, deformable films or **microparticles** embedded within deformable films. The metal ions are **particularly** microbiocidal to the bacterial pathogens that are the causative agents of periodontal disease.

IT **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **25038-59-9**, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), biological studies
(metal ions, locally delivered, for treatment of periodontal disease)

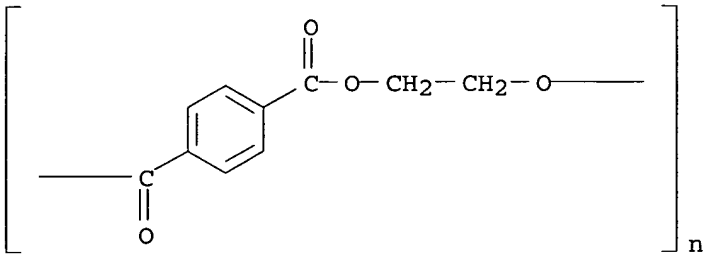
RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 41 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:124570 USPATFULL
TITLE: Thermoplastic resin composition
INVENTOR(S): Kuratsuji, Takatoshi, Kyoto, Japan
Maillet, Jerome, Kyoto, Japan
Miyaki, Yoshiyuki, Kyoto, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elf Atochem S.A., France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6120790		20000919		<--
	WO 9744387		19971127		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-46		19980513	(9)	<--
	WO 1997-EP2602		19970516		
			19980513	PCT 371 date	
			19980513	PCT 102(e) date	

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-124381	19960520	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Smith Gambrell & Russell, LLP

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 252
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Purpose: the purpose of the present invention is to offer resin compositions which have antimicrobial/fungistatic properties which show outstanding dispersion and outstandingly durable performance. Constitution: thermoplastic resin compositions characterized in that an antimicrobial/fungistatic agent, and **particularly** an inorganic antimicrobial/fungistatic agent, is compounded with a copolymer containing a polyether chain as a constituent unit, such as a polyether/polyamide copolymer, a polyether/polyester copolymer or a polyether urethane, for example, at 0.05-20 weight %, and thermoplastic resin compositions which comprise a thermoplastic resin, an antimicrobial/fungistatic agent and a copolymer having a polyether chain as a constituent unit.
IT **9003-56-9**, Toyolac Parel TP 10
(thermoplastic polyether resin composition with lasting antibacterial and antifungal properties)
RN 9003-56-9 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N

$H_2C{=}CH{-}C{\equiv}N$

CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6

$H_2C{=}CH{-}CH{=}CH_2$

CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$H_2C{=}CH{-}Ph$

L171 ANSWER 42 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:60154 USPATFULL
TITLE: Apparatus for removal of excess hydrogen ions from humans
INVENTOR(S): Halperin, Mitchell L., North York, Canada
Cheema-Dhadli, Surinder, Mississauga, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rossmark Medical Publishers Inc., Ontario, Canada

(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5533964		19960709		<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-197949		19940217	(8)	<--

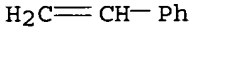
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prebilic, Paul B.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Riches, McKenzie & Herbert
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 588
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A compound or composition incorporating silver carbonate is disclosed for use in removing excess hydrogen ions in a patient. The silver carbonate reacts with chloride ions which naturally occur in the patient's body fluids to produce a silver chloride precipitate. The chemical reaction producing silver chloride causes the release of hydroxyl, carbonate and/or bicarbonate ions which react with free hydrogen ions to form carbon dioxide and water. The silver carbonate compound or composition may be provided in a blood filtration cartridge, syringe or an orally ingestible form surrounded by a selectively permeable membrane. The membrane is selected to permit movement of ions, as well as carbon dioxide and water molecules therethrough, while preventing the silver carbonate or silver chloride precipitate from being released into the patient.

IT **9003-53-6D**, Polystyrene, conjugates with anion exchange resins
(composition and apparatus for removal of excess hydrogen ions from humans)
RN 9003-53-6 USPATFULL
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



L171 ANSWER 43 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:18793 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for producing an antibacterial molded article of polyolefin resin composition comprising a zeolite containing silver and subjecting the surface of the molded article to corona discharge
INVENTOR(S): Yazaki, Takao, Mie, Japan
Noro, Masataka, Mie, Japan
Matsui, Takashi, Mie, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5094847		19920310		<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-583850		19900913	(7)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1989-273476	19891020	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 487
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

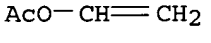
AB A method for producing an antibacterial molded article of polyolefin resin is described, comprising molding a polyolefin resin composition having compounded therewith 0.01% by weight or more, based on the polyolefin resin composition, of an antibacterial agent which is a zeolite containing silver to form a molded article of a desired shape, and thereafter subjecting the antibacterial surface of the molded article to a corona discharge treatment.

IT **24937-78-8**, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
(stretch packaging multilayer films, with good self-adhesion and transparency)

RN 24937-78-8 USPATFULL
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

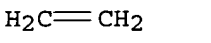
CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

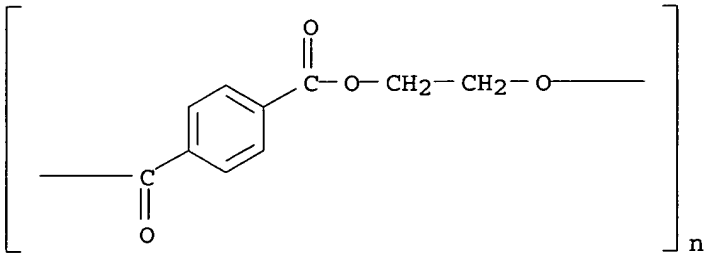


L171 ANSWER 44 OF 103 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:36495 USPATFULL
TITLE: Infrared reflecting composition for topical application to the skin
INVENTOR(S): Weber, Paul, Miami, FL, United States
Hevia, Oscar, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4828825		19890509	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1986-907508		19860915 (6)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ore, Dale R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cushman, Darby & Cushman
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 345
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB There is disclosed an infrared reflecting composition for topical application to the skin of a warm blooded animal comprising fine particles of an epidermally suitable substrate coated with at least one layer comprising an infrared reflecting amount of an infrared reflecting material. Also disclosed are methods of protecting the skin against infrared radiation by employing said composition or an infrared reflecting material alone.
IT **25038-59-9**, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), biological studies (substrate, for IR-reflecting particles for application to skin)
RN 25038-59-9 USPATFULL
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L171 ANSWER 45 OF 103 USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:198319 USPAT2
TITLE: Mixtures of phenolic and inorganic materials with antimicrobial activity
INVENTOR(S): Herbst, Heinz, Loerrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Stadler, Urs, Madison, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation, Tarrytown, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6585989	B2	20030701		<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-957959		20010921	(9)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-234433P	20000921 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fubara, Blessing
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stevenson, Tyler A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1031
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

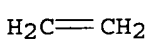
AB Plastic films, fibers and articles are provided long-term antimicrobial activity with a combination of certain phenolic and inorganic antimicrobial agents. The plastic films, fibers and articles with antimicrobial activity exhibit superior resistance to discoloration, may be processed at high temperature, and maintain physical properties upon weathering, especially upon exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene **9003-07-0**, Polypropylene **9003-53-6**, Polystyrene **9003-56-9**, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene polymer **25038-59-9**, Polyethylene terephthalate, uses
(plastics containing microbicidal phenols and inorg. materials)

RN 9002-88-4 USPAT2
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

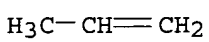
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 USPAT2
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

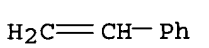
CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6



RN 9003-53-6 USPAT2
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

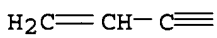
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 9003-56-9 USPAT2
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

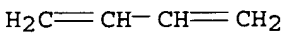
CM 1

CRN 107-13-1
CMF C3 H3 N



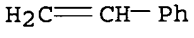
CM 2

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6

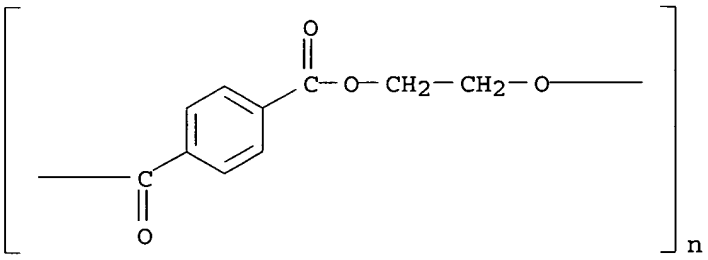


CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



RN 25038-59-9 USPAT2
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyloxycarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d ibib ed ab hitind 46-103
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L171 ANSWER 46 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002725824 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12487587
TITLE: Synthesis of **silver** nanodisks using **polystyrene mesospheres** as templates.
AUTHOR: Hao Encai; Kelly K Lance; Hupp Joseph T; Schatz George C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University, 2145 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society, **(2002 Dec 25)** 124 (51) 15182-3.
Journal code: 7503056. ISSN: 0002-7863.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200303

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021219
Last Updated on STN: 20030311
Entered Medline: 20030310
ED Entered STN: 20021219
Last Updated on STN: 20030311
Entered Medline: 20030310

L171 ANSWER 47 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002356626 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12099807
TITLE: Adsorption of **polyethyleneimine** on **silver nanoparticles** and its interaction with a plasmid DNA: a surface-enhanced Raman scattering study.
AUTHOR: Sanchez-Cortes S; Berenguel R Marsal; Madejon A; Perez-Mendez M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, Serrano, 121, 28006 Madrid, Spain. imts158@iem.cfmac.csic.es
SOURCE: Biomacromolecules, **(2002 Jul-Aug)** 3 (4) 655-60.
Journal code: 100892849. ISSN: 1525-7797.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200308
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020709
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20030826
ED Entered STN: 20020709
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20030826

AB Raman spectroscopy is applied in this work to study the adsorption of poly(ethyleneimine) (PEI) on Ag **nanoparticles** obtained by reduction with citrate, as well as to the study of the interaction between PEI and a plasmid. The surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) affords important information about the interaction and orientation of the polymer on the particles. In **particular** we have found that this **polymer** interacts with the surface through their amino groups in an interaction which also involves a change in the protonation state of amino groups as well as an increase of the chain order. This interaction implies a charge-transfer effect as deduced from the strong resonant effect in Raman spectra obtained at different excitation wavelengths. The complex formed by PEI and a plasmid, obtained by encoding the HBV (hepatitis B virus) genome inside the EcoRI restriction site of pGEM vector, was also studied by SERS. The interaction between both polymers leads to a conformational change affecting both macromolecules that can be detected by Raman at different excitation wavelengths. PEI undergoes a change to a more disordered structure as well as an increase of the number of protonated amino groups. The plasmid undergoes a structural change from A-DNA structure to B-DNA, along with a change in the superhelicity resulting in a more lineal structure when the plasmid interacts with PEI.

CT Adsorption
Base Composition
Electrostatics
Genetic Vectors
Molecular Conformation
Nanotechnology
Nucleic Acid Conformation
Particle Size
*Plasmids: CH, chemistry
***Polyethyleneimine: CH, chemistry**

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Silver: CH, chemistry
Spectrum Analysis, Raman
Transfection
RN **7440-22-4 (Silver)**; 9002-98-6 (Polyethyleneimine)
CN 0 (Genetic Vectors); 0 (Plasmids)

L171 ANSWER 48 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002374858 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12120069
TITLE: Fabrication of compact **silver** nanoshells on **polystyrene spheres** through electrostatic attraction.
AUTHOR: Dong A G; Wang Y J; Tang Y; Ren N; Yang W L; Gao Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, P. R. China.
SOURCE: Chemical communications (Cambridge, England), **(2002 Feb 21)** (4) 350-1.
Journal code: 9610838. ISSN: 1359-7345.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200208
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020718
Last Updated on STN: 20020809
Entered Medline: 20020808
ED Entered STN: 20020718
Last Updated on STN: 20020809
Entered Medline: 20020808
AB Nanoshells composed of close-packed **silver** nanocrystals have been fabricated on **polystyrene spheres** via direct electrostatic attraction at appropriate pH; the thickness and roughness of the shell can be readily controlled through a layer-by-layer technique.

L171 ANSWER 49 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001134011 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11205496
TITLE: Disposable, stable media for reproducible surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy.
AUTHOR: Bell S E; Spence S J
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemistry, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, UK BT9 5AG.. s.bell@qub.ac.uk
SOURCE: Analyst, **(2001 Jan)** 126 (1) 1-3.
Journal code: 0372652. ISSN: 0003-2654.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010404
Last Updated on STN: 20010404
Entered Medline: 20010301
ED Entered STN: 20010404
Last Updated on STN: 20010404
Entered Medline: 20010301
AB Large numbers of identical and stable SE(R)RS [surface-enhanced (resonance) Raman]-active media, which are convenient to handle and manipulate but sufficiently inexpensive that they can be used once and then discarded, have been prepared by isolating **nanoparticles**

from **Ag** and Au sols in hydrophilic **polymer** gels. The preparation simply involves mixing a suitable polymer with the sol to give a viscous suspension that can be coated onto a substrate and dried to form a hard translucent film. The films remain inactive until they are treated with aqueous analyte solution, which causes the film to swell and brings the analyte into contact with the active metal particles. The swollen films give strong SERS spectra which are effectively identical to those obtained from simple sols. The advantage of this method is that the dried polymers can be stored indefinitely before use and that they give a high degree of spectral reproducibility.

L171 ANSWER 50 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 13
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001082231 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11084615
TITLE: Immunophenotyping using gold or **silver** **nanoparticle-polystyrene bead** conjugates with multiple light scatter.
AUTHOR: Siiman O; Gordon K; Burshteyn A; Maples J A; Whitesell J K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Advanced Technology, Beckman Coulter, Miami, Florida 33196-2500, USA.. olavi.siiman@coulter.com
SOURCE: Cytometry : journal of the Society for Analytical Cytology, **(2000 Dec 1)** 41 (4) 298-307.
Journal code: 8102328. ISSN: 0196-4763.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20010108

ED Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20010108

AB BACKGROUND: The type of antibody-conjugated polystyrene (PS) latex beads for use as light scatter shift agents for targeted lymphocyte populations in whole blood has been expanded to include gold and **silver** **nanoparticle-aminodextran**-PS latex **bead** conjugates with antibodies. The linkers between antibody and colloidal metal were an aminotrithiol ligand or **aminodextran** polymer molecules. METHODS: A modified flow instrument, including forward light scatter (FS), side light scatter (SS), light scatter at other intermediate angle ranges, LMALS (10-20 degrees) and UMALS (20-65 degrees) was used for simultaneous **bead** probe measurements. A conventional flow cytometer was used in simultaneous **bead**-fluorescent marker experiments. RESULTS: Two mutually exclusive cell populations, CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocytes, have been simultaneously enumerated in blood by using a mixture of CD4-PS, CD8-Au-PS or CD4-Au-PS, CD8-PS beads, and one laser line, 633 nm, excitation. Similar measurements were made with mixtures of CD4-PS, CD8-Ag-PS or CD4-Ag-PS, CD8-PS beads. Also, simultaneous use of **bead** and fluorescent markers mixed with whole blood was demonstrated with CD4-PS beads and with the CD4-RD1/CD8-FITC dual marker. CONCLUSIONS: Enumeration of CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes in whole blood by light scatter parameters only compared well with standard analyses with fluorescent markers. In simultaneous **bead**-fluorescent marker labeling of lymphocytes, the labeled **bead** had to be mixed first with cells in whole blood.

CT Antibodies, Monoclonal
Antigens, CD4: AN, analysis

Antigens, CD8: AN, analysis
CD4-Positive T-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
Colloids
*Flow Cytometry: MT, methods
Fluorescein-5-isothiocyanate
*Gold: ME, metabolism
Humans
*Immunophenotyping: MT, methods
Lasers
Leukocyte Count
*Lymphocyte Subsets: IM, immunology
Microspheres
***Polystyrenes: ME, metabolism**
Scattering, Radiation
***Silver: ME, metabolism**

RN 3326-32-7 (Fluorescein-5-isothiocyanate); **7440-22-4 (Silver)**; 7440-57-5 (Gold); **9003-53-6 (styrofoam)**
CN 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Antigens, CD4); 0 (Antigens, CD8); 0 (Colloids); 0 (Polystyrenes)

L171 ANSWER 51 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 15
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93329043 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8335892
TITLE: Induction of HIV-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes in vivo with hybrid HIV-1 V3:Ty-virus-like particles.
AUTHOR: Layton G T; Harris S J; Gearing A J; Hill-Perkins M; Cole J S; Griffiths J C; Burns N R; Kingsman A J; Adams S E
CORPORATE SOURCE: British Bio-technology Ltd., Cowley, Oxford, U.K.
SOURCE: Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950), **(1993 Jul 15)** 151 (2) 1097-107.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199308
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930903
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19930825

ED Entered STN: 19930903
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19930825

AB In general, it has proven difficult to induce CTL responses using simple proteins or peptides without resorting to specialized adjuvants. In this study we show that **particulate polymeric Ag** in the form of hybrid Ty virus-like particles carrying the V3 region of HIV-1 gp120/160 envelope protein (V3:Ty-VLP) induce V3-specific CTL in BALB/c mice in the absence of adjuvant or lipid vehicle. In vitro restimulation of splenocytes with V3 peptide was necessary in order to generate effector CTL. Th cell activation was not required for this in vitro restimulation phase. The CTL induced by the V3:Ty-VLP were CD8+ve, H-2d-restricted, and HIV-1 isolate-specific (IIIB or MN). Co-administration of IIIB V3:Ty-VLP and MN V3:Ty-VLP primed both IIIB and MN V3-specific CTL. However, only IIIB V3-specific CTL were primed by hybrid Ty-VLP carrying IIIB, MN, and RF V3 loop sequences on the same **particle** indicating that there is intra- but not intermolecular competition between CTL epitopes. In direct comparisons, V3:Ty-VLP were substantially more potent than rgp120. Rgp160 and a 40mer IIIB V3 peptide both failed to prime V3-specific CTL. These data suggest that the

particulate nature of hybrid Ty-VLP facilitates uptake into APC with subsequent access to the MHC class I processing pathway and that they may be useful vaccine vehicles for inducing cytolytic immunity against HIV-1 and other intracellular pathogens.

CT Check Tags: Female
Amino Acid Sequence
Animals
Antigens, CD8: AN, analysis
H-2 Antigens: PH, physiology
*HIV Envelope Protein gp120: IM, immunology
*HIV-1: IM, immunology
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
Mice, Inbred C57BL
Molecular Sequence Data
*Peptide Fragments: IM, immunology
*Recombinant Fusion Proteins: IM, immunology
*T-Lymphocytes, Cytotoxic: IM, immunology

CN 0 (Antigens, CD8); 0 (H-2 Antigens); 0 (HIV Envelope Protein gp120); 0 (HIV envelope protein gp120 (305-321)); 0 (Peptide Fragments); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins)

L171 ANSWER 52 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76239425 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 939924
TITLE: Dane **particle**-associated DNA **polymerase** and e antigen: relation to chronic hepatitis among carriers of hepatitis B surface antigen.
AUTHOR: Nordenfelt E; Andren-Sandberg M
SOURCE: Journal of infectious diseases, (1976 Jul) 134 (1) 85-9.
Journal code: 0413675. ISSN: 0022-1899.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760925

ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760925

AB Thirty-nine carriers of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBs Ag) were studied with respect to e antigen and Dane **particle**-associated DNA **polymerase** activity and their relation to chronic hepatitis. Most of these individuals were followed for four or five years. A strong correlation between e antigen and DNA polymerase activity was found. Of the 22 e antigen-positive patients, 21 showed polymerase activity; none of the 13 e antigen-negative patients (one of whom had antibody to e antigen) had such activity. Three of four patients who became e antigen-negative after being e antigen-positive showed loss of polymerase activity. An independent clinical evaluation showed a strong correlation between chronic hepatitis and positive reactions in the tests for e antigen and DNA polymerase. The results emphasize the possibility of differentiating between groups of chronic carriers of HBs **Ag** by testing for e antigen and Dane **particle**-associated DNA **polymerase** activity. The differentiation may have important clinical implications.

CT Check Tags: Male
Antigens, Viral: AN, analysis

Carrier State
*DNA Nucleotidyltransferases: ME, metabolism
Hepatitis B: EN, enzymology
*Hepatitis B: IM, immunology
Hepatitis B Antigens
Humans
CN 0 (Antigens, Viral); 0 (Hepatitis B Antigens); EC 2.7.7.- (DNA Nucleotidyltransferases)

L171 ANSWER 53 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003578217 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14658147
TITLE: Studies of the optical properties of metal-pliable polymer composite materials.
AUTHOR: Giesfeldt Kathleen S; Connatser R Maggie; De Jesus Marco A; Lavrik Nickolay V; Dutta Pampa; Sepaniak Michael J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-1600, USA.
SOURCE: Applied spectroscopy, **(2003 Nov)** 57 (11) 1346-52. Journal code: 0372406. ISSN: 0003-7028.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200408
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031216 Last Updated on STN: 20040810 Entered Medline: 20040809
ED Entered STN: 20031216
Last Updated on STN: 20040810
Entered Medline: 20040809
AB **Polymer**-nano-metallic-**particle** composites have demonstrated technological potential due to their unique optical and electrical properties. Herein, we report on composites prepared via physical vapor deposition of **silver metal** onto pliable poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) **polymer.** Rapid Ag diffusion and nano-metallic-**particle** formation in a phase-separated surface layer of the PDMS creates unique sub-surface-based composites whose properties vary based on rate of deposition and average Ag thickness. Additionally, nanometallic-**particle** spacing can be altered with fair reproducibility and reversibility by physically manipulating the Ag-PDMS composite. The optical properties of the materials are studied by visible wavelength optical extinction spectrometry and surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS), including studies performed during physical manipulation. Direct current (DC) conductivity measurements were made during Ag deposition to study percolation conditions for the materials. Depth-profiling was performed by X-ray photoelectron spectrometry. Sample Raman spectral data collected with the composite as a SERS substrate are included. A practical technological characteristic of these composite materials arises from their potential to be molded into functional devices.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
Coated Materials, Biocompatible: AN, analysis
Coated Materials, Biocompatible: CH, chemistry
Elasticity
*Electric Conductivity
*Manufactured Materials: AN, analysis
Materials Testing
*Nanotechnology: IS, instrumentation

Nanotechnology: MT, methods
Nanotubes: AN, analysis
*Nanotubes: CH, chemistry
Optics
Photometry: IS, instrumentation
*Photometry: MT, methods
Polymers: AN, analysis
***Polymers: CH, chemistry**
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
***Silver: CH, chemistry**
*Spectrum Analysis, Raman: MT, methods
*Surface Plasmon Resonance: MT, methods
Surface Properties
RN **7440-22-4 (Silver)**
CN 0 (Coated Materials, Biocompatible); 0 (Polymers)

L171 ANSWER 54 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002644157 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12403424
TITLE: Dimensionally stable sensors for a continuous monitoring program to detect subterranean termite (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae) activity.
AUTHOR: Su Nan-Yao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, 33314, USA.. nysu@ufl.edu
SOURCE: Journal of economic entomology, (2002 Oct) 95 (5) 975-80.
Journal code: 2985127R. ISSN: 0022-0493.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021030
Last Updated on STN: 20021218
Entered Medline: 20021217
ED Entered STN: 20021030
Last Updated on STN: 20021218
Entered Medline: 20021217
AB A dimensionally stable sensor composed of a closed-cell **polyethylene** sheet on which a **silver particle** circuit was painted and sandwiched between two spruce stakes was tested for use in a monitoring program to detect subterranean termites. Sensors were connected to a datalogger for continuous monitoring of sensor circuit breakages over 12 mo, and were manually inspected monthly to assess sensor performance. The mean monthly sensor accuracy for three field test sites was 98.7%, with most false responses caused by early timing of the monthly inspection when termites entered the station before damaging the sensor circuits. Mean sensor longevity (the time for a sensor circuit to break in the absence of termites) of the dimensionally stable sensors was 11.7 mo; a substantial improvement over the 4.4-mo longevity recorded previously for wooden sensors.
CT Animals
*Insect Control: MT, methods
*Isoptera
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

L171 ANSWER 55 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003378428 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12914025
TITLE: Poly(p-hydroxystyrene) grafted **polystyrene nanospheres**: excellent hosts for **silver** and ruthenium **nanoparticles.**
AUTHOR: Greci M T; Pathak S; Mercado K; Prakash G K; Thompson M E; Olah G A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Loker Hydrocarbon Research Institute, Department of Chemistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089-1661, USA.
SOURCE: Journal of nanoscience and nanotechnology, **(2001 Mar)** 1 (1) 3-6.
Journal code: 101088195. ISSN: 1533-4880.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200309
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030814
Last Updated on STN: 20030917
Entered Medline: 20030916

ED Entered STN: 20030814
Last Updated on STN: 20030917
Entered Medline: 20030916

AB A novel approach is described for the preparation of surface functionalized micro- and **nanobeads** using one pot synthesis by a core-shell method. Monodisperse poly(p-hydroxystyrene) is successfully prepared by grafting the p-acetoxystyrene monomer during the last 30 min of the fabrication of **polystyrene bead** core by emulsifier-free emulsion **polymerization** followed by hydrolysis of the acetoxy group by a base. The size of the resulting beads is dictated mostly by the size of the core. Hydroxyl derivatized **polystyrene microspheres** have been found useful as a high surface area and stable support for anchoring catalytically active **silver** and ruthenium **nanoparticles.** The **bead** formation, surface functionalization, and coating with metal **nanoparticles** have been studied using scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, energy dispersive x-ray spectrometry, Fourier transform infrared spectrometry, and Auger analysis.

CT Catalysis
*Coated Materials, Biocompatible: CS, chemical synthesis
Colloids: CS, chemical synthesis
Macromolecular Substances
Materials Testing
Microscopy, Electron
Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
Microspheres
Molecular Conformation
*Nanotechnology: MT, methods
Particle Size
Polymers: CH, chemistry
Polystyrenes: CS, chemical synthesis
***Polystyrenes: CH, chemistry**
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
*Ruthenium: CH, chemistry
***Silver: CH, chemistry**
Surface Properties

RN 72317-19-2 (hydroxystyrene-styrene); 7440-18-8 (Ruthenium); **7440-22-4 (Silver)**

CN 0 (Coated Materials, Biocompatible); 0 (Colloids); 0 (Macromolecular

Substances); 0 (Polymers); 0 (Polystyrenes)

L171 ANSWER 56 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000481300 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10878944
TITLE: [Diagnostic value of Diamed AG latex gel kit for detection of diphtheria toxin].
Opredelenie diagnosticheskoi tsennosti lateksnogo gelevogo diagnostikuma firmy "Diamed AG" dlia vyiavleniia difteriinogo toksina.
AUTHOR: Ivanova V V; Kvetnaia A S; Skripchenko N V; Zhelezova L I; Schwind P; Tsygan S; Shavva S A
SOURCE: Klinicheskaia laboratornaia diagnostika, (2000 Apr) (4) 42-4.
Journal code: 9432021. ISSN: 0869-2084.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20001019
Last Updated on STN: 20001019
Entered Medline: 20001012
ED Entered STN: 20001019
Last Updated on STN: 20001019
Entered Medline: 20001012
AB ID-PaGIA diphtheria toxin **polymer particle** diagnostic agent manufactured by DiaMed **AG**, Switzerland, was tried at bacteriological laboratory of Institute of Childhood Infections in St. Petersburg. The trials were carried out using two methods, direct and capture, which differ by the duration of incubation of the studied C. diphtheriae cultures. Ouchterloney's immunoprecipitation test in agar was the control method. Ninety-seven toxigenic strains were tested by direct test and 76 by capture test; in addition, 19 nontoxigenic strains were tested. The results coincided with control tests in 100% cases. The advantages of each method are defined and the possibility of their utilization at bacteriological laboratories of infectious hospitals and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance is evaluated.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
*Diphtheria Toxin: AN, analysis
English Abstract
Humans
*Latex Fixation Tests: ST, standards
CN 0 (Diphtheria Toxin)

L171 ANSWER 57 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000009165 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10542020
TITLE: E. coli expressed proteins as diagnostic reagents for typing of foot-and-mouth disease virus.
AUTHOR: Suryanarayana V V; Viswanathan S; Ratish G; Bist P; Prabhudas K; Gajendragad M R; Natarajan C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Protein and Nucleic Acid Laboratory, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bangalore, India.
SOURCE: Archives of virology, (1999) 144 (9) 1701-12.
Journal code: 7506870. ISSN: 0304-8608.
PUB. COUNTRY: Austria
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199911
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000111
Last Updated on STN: 20021218
Entered Medline: 19991124
ED Entered STN: 20000111
Last Updated on STN: 20021218
Entered Medline: 19991124
AB Truncated proteins corresponding to the C-terminal half of VP1 of four vaccine strains and two field variants of foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) were expressed in E. coli. The expressed proteins were affinity purified and their type specific reactivity was confirmed by immunoprecipitation with anti-virus antibodies. Antibodies were raised against the purified proteins in guinea pigs and the type specificity of the anti peptide antibodies was confirmed by antigen capture reverse transcription **polymerase** chain reaction (**Ag**-RT/PCR) where the sera against a **particular** type captured the homologous virus. Antibodies were purified by immuno-affinity chromatography and tested for specificity by various serological tests. Using the purified proteins and the antibodies raised against them, tests like ELISA, Ag-RT/PCR, and latex agglutination test (LAT) were standardized. Application of the reagents in various tests was studied by screening a few field samples and by nucleotide sequencing. Specific reactivity of antibodies raised against expressed protein was seen with both vaccine virus and field samples. Thus E. coli expressed proteins and antibodies to them may form an alternative and cheap source of diagnostic reagents. The studies showed that antibodies against peptides were mono-specific and therefore may be used in LAT for rapid typing of FMDV and Ag-RT/PCR for typing ELISA negative field samples.
CT Animals
Antibodies, Viral: IM, immunology
Antigens, Viral: IM, immunology
*Aphthovirus: CL, classification
Aphthovirus: GE, genetics
Aphthovirus: IM, immunology
*Capsid: GE, genetics
*Capsid: IM, immunology
Capsid Proteins
Cattle
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
Escherichia coli: GE, genetics
Escherichia coli: ME, metabolism
*Foot-and-Mouth Disease: VI, virology
Latex Fixation Tests
Recombinant Proteins: IM, immunology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction: MT, methods
Sequence Analysis, DNA
CN 0 (Antibodies, Viral); 0 (Antigens, Viral); 0 (Capsid Proteins); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (VP1 protein, Foot-and-mouth disease virus)

L171 ANSWER 58 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87271971 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2440495
TITLE: Temperature-gradient gel electrophoresis. Thermodynamic analysis of nucleic acids and proteins in purified form and in cellular extracts.
AUTHOR: Rosenbaum V; Riesner D
SOURCE: Biophysical chemistry, **(1987 May 9)** 26 (2-3) 235-46.
Journal code: 0403171. ISSN: 0301-4622.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19870828

ED Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19870828

AB A temperature-gradient gel electrophoresis technique and its application to the study of structural transitions of nucleic acids and protein-nucleic acid complexes are described. The temperature gradient is established in a slab gel by means of a simple ancillary device for a commercial horizontal gel apparatus. The gradient may be freely selected between 10 and 80 degrees C, and is highly reproducible and linear. In a normal application the biopolymers migrate perpendicular to the temperature gradient so that every individual molecule is at constant temperature throughout electrophoresis. The structural transition of a biopolymer is seen as a continuous band which is retarded or speeded up in the temperature range of the transition. Dissociation processes are mostly irreversible under the conditions of electrophoresis and, therefore, show up as discontinuous transitions from a slow-moving to fast-moving band. As examples the conformational transitions of viroids, double-stranded RNA from reovirus, double-stranded satellite RNA from cucumber mosaic virus and repressor-operator complexes have been studied. It could be shown that by this method dsRNA molecules may be differentiated which differ only in one base-pair, or proteins differing in one amino acid only. As a **particular** advantage, temperature-gradient gel electrophoresis allows the study of conformational transitions of **biopolymers** which have not been purified. The **biopolymer** may either be identified by **silver** staining as a specific band among many others or, if the study is carried out on nucleic acids, these may be recorded by hybridization with a radioactive probe.

CT *DNA, Bacterial
DNA, Bacterial: IP, isolation & purification
Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel: MT, methods
Escherichia coli: GE, genetics
Genes, Bacterial
Nucleic Acid Hybridization
Nucleoproteins
*Proteins
Proteins: IP, isolation & purification
*RNA
RNA: IP, isolation & purification
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Temperature
Thermodynamics
Viroids: AN, analysis

RN 63231-63-0 (RNA)
CN 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (Nucleoproteins); 0 (Proteins)

L171 ANSWER 59 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84114193 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6663423
TITLE: Continuous monitoring of pH in the tissue mode: evaluation of a miniature sensor during acidosis and tissue hypoperfusion.

AUTHOR: Das J B; Joshi I D; Philippart A I
SOURCE: Journal of pediatric surgery, **(1983 Dec)** 18 (6) 914-21.
Journal code: 0052631. ISSN: 0022-3468.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19900319
Entered Medline: 19840316
ED Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19900319
Entered Medline: 19840316
AB The in vivo performance of a 20G copolymer pH sensor, needlelike in configuration, was studied in the normal dog, and dogs made acidotic by the constant infusion of lactic acid, or by the induction of tissue perfusion defects. Sensors were placed at two extravascular sites in the leg, deep subcutaneous (pHe/sc), and intramuscular in the adductor (pHe/im). This pH sensor is a **silver** wire capped by a H+-specific **polymer**; it has a built-in reference system. Its electrochemical characteristics and in vivo performance are similar to those of glass pH electrodes. The continuously monitored values were compared with discrete arterial blood gas analyses at 10 to 20 minute intervals. The baseline values in 15 dogs under general anesthesia were: pH/art 7.331 +/- .042, pHe/sc 7.291 +/- .076, and pHe/im 7.265 +/- .102 (mean +/- **SD**; n = 45 observations each). During metabolic acidosis (lactic acid infusion), the direction and rates of change were similar in pHe/sc and pHe/im. Tissue perfusion defects were induced by moderate-to-severe hemorrhage (single or repeated bleeds) or operative shock (splenectomy and exteriorization of bowel). Both pHe/sc and pHe/im fell sharply, with a more gradual drop in pH/art. In those who survived after infusion of shed blood or **dextran-40**, pHe recovered rapidly. In the moribund, pHe continued to deteriorate. This pH sensor is a sensitive prognosticator of acid-base changes in the tissue. The in vivo drift is small: 0.008 pH per hour. The placement of the sensor via an intracath cannula in the subcutaneous tissue of the thigh is recommended.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)
CT Check Tags: Female; Male
*Acidosis: DI, diagnosis
Animals
Dogs
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
Lactates
Miniaturization
*Monitoring, Physiologic: IS, instrumentation
Polymers
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Shock, Hemorrhagic: DI, diagnosis
*Shock, Surgical: DI, diagnosis
CN 0 (Lactates); 0 (Polymers)

L171 ANSWER 60 OF 103 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76059321 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1181929
TITLE: Observations on the core **particle** of hepatitis B virus and the DNA **polymerase** associated with hepatitis B antigen.
AUTHOR: Hirschman S Z; Gerber M; Garfinkel E

SOURCE: American journal of the medical sciences, (1975 **Jul-Aug**) 270 (1) 141-9.
Journal code: 0370506. ISSN: 0002-9629.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197601
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760108

ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760108

AB Several methods are presented for the purification of core particles of hepatitis B virus (HBV) from nuclei of infected human hepatocytes. No endogenous DNA polymerase activity was found in any of the preparations of core particles even when circular double and single stranded DNAs were used as exogenous templates. The DNA **polymerase** activity associated with serum HB **Ag** was not stimulated by circular DNAs. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) at concentrations of greater than or equal to 0.1% inhibited the DNA **polymerase** activity of serum HB **Ag.** Exogenous templates such as native and activated calf thymus and Micrococcus lysodeikticus DNAs did not stimulate the DNA **polymerase** of serum HB **Ag** even in the presence of low concentrations of SDS. It is suggested that the DNA **polymerase** associated the HB **Ag** is specific for its own DNA as template.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
Animals
Cell Nucleus: IM, immunology
*DNA Nucleotidyltransferases: AN, analysis
DNA Nucleotidyltransferases: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
DNA, Viral: AN, analysis
Enzyme Induction
*Hepatitis B: IM, immunology
*Hepatitis B Antigens: AN, analysis
Hepatitis B virus: AN, analysis
Hepatitis B virus: EN, enzymology
*Hepatitis B virus: UL, ultrastructure
Humans
Liver: IM, immunology
Rabbits
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate: PD, pharmacology
Templates, Genetic

RN 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate)
CN 0 (DNA, Viral); 0 (Hepatitis B Antigens); EC 2.7.7.- (DNA Nucleotidyltransferases)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003034235 EMBASE
TITLE: Facilitated transport of ethylene across **polymer** membranes containing **silver** salt: Effect of HBF(4) on the photoreduction of silver ions.
AUTHOR: Kim J.H.; Min B.R.; Kim H.S.; Won J.; Kang Y.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Y.S. Kang, Ctr. for Facilitated Transp. M., Korea Inst. of Sci. and Technology, P.O. Box 131, Cheongryang, Seoul 130-650, Korea, Republic of. yskang@kist.re.kr
SOURCE: Journal of Membrane Science, (15 Feb 2003) Vol. 212, No.

1-2, pp. 283-288. .
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0376-7388 CODEN: JMESDO
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0376-7388(02)00451-9
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030207
Last Updated on STN: 20030207
ED Entered STN: 20030207
Last Updated on STN: 20030207
AB **Silver** salts dissolved in amide group containing **polymer** such as poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline) (POZ) are labile to reduce to silver metals under UV-Vis light or heat. Since the reduction of **silver** ions to **silver nanoparticles** can change the separation performance of facilitated olefin transport through **polymer** membranes containing **silver** salt, it is attempted to prohibit the reduction of silver ion. It is found that the trace of water present in **silver-polymer** complex membranes participates in the reduction reaction and H(+) ions are generated in a reversible reaction of the reduction process. In this respect, tetrafluoroboric acid (HBF(4)) was introduced as a proton donator to suppress the reduction of silver ion. The effects of HBF(4) on the photoreduction derived by UV irradiation were characterized by mixed gas transport of ethylene/ethane, UV-Vis spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM). .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*artificial membrane
*membrane transport
reduction
photoreactivity
ultraviolet irradiation
ultraviolet spectroscopy
scanning electron microscopy
nanoparticle
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*ethylene
*silver
*boric acid
alkene
trace element
proton
RN (ethylene) 74-85-1; (silver) 7440-22-4; (boric acid) 10043-35-3, 11113-50-1, 11129-12-7, 14213-97-9; (proton) 12408-02-5, 12586-59-3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003059211 EMBASE
TITLE: Secondary ion and laser ablation mass spectrometry for the quantitative characterization of styrene-butadiene copolymers.
AUTHOR: Ruch D.; Muller J.F.; Migeon H.N.; Boes C.; Zimmer R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J.F. Muller, Lab. Spectrometr. Masse Chimie Laser, Universite de Metz, 1 Boulevard Arago, F-57078 Metz Technopole 2000 Cedex, France. jfmuller@lsmcl.sciences.univ-metz.fr

SOURCE: Journal of Mass Spectrometry, (15 Jan 2003) Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 50-57. .
Refs: 21
ISSN: 1076-5174 CODEN: JMSPFJ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040220
Last Updated on STN: 20040220
ED Entered STN: 20040220
Last Updated on STN: 20040220

AB Styrene-butadiene copolymers were analyzed by static secondary ion mass spectrometry (S-SIMS) and laser ablation Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry (LA-FTICRMS) to obtain quantitative information based on specific ions. **Silver** deposition was performed on polystyrene, butadiene rubber and styrene-butadiene rubber. Under these experimental conditions, new secondary ions were detected, in **particular silver**-cationized butadiene [M(butadiene) - Ag](+) and styrene [M(styrene) - Ag](+) monomers. In contrast, LA-FTICRMS experiments did not require pretreatment. At high laser power density, UV photons (193, 266 and 355 nm) allowed the detection of styrene and butadiene monomers at m/z 104 and 54, respectively. The use of the observed ions by SIMS or LA-FTICRMS ensures that quantitative information on the relative distribution of each monomer is obtained. However, the **silver** coating thickness in the SIMS experiment seems to have an important influence on the quantitative information obtained. For LA-FTICRMS experiments, the best results are obtained at a wavelength of 355 nm. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*mass spectrometry
quantitative analysis
Fourier transformation
cyclotron
intermethod comparison
ultraviolet radiation
material coating
thickness
chemical structure
mass spectrometer
excimer laser
controlled study
review
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*styrene
*1,3 butadiene
***copolymer**
silver
polystyrene
rubber
cation
monomer
RN (styrene) 100-42-5; (1,3 butadiene) 106-99-0; 25339-57-5; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (rubber) 9006-04-6
NP (1) Nicolet Instrument FTMS 2000

CO (1) Thermoquest (United States) ; Ion-TOF (Germany) ; Lamba Physik (Germany)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002124726 EMBASE
TITLE: Experimental measurements on thermophoresis in the transition region.
AUTHOR: Santachiara G.; Prodi F.; Cornetti C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: F. Prodi, Institute ISAO-CNR, Via Gobetti 101, 40129 Bologna, Italy. f.prodi@isao.bo.cnr.it
SOURCE: Journal of Aerosol Science, (2002) Vol. 33, No. 5, pp. 769-780. .
Refs: 36
ISSN: 0021-8502 CODEN: JALSB7
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0021-8502(01)00211-7
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020418
Last Updated on STN: 20020418

ED Entered STN: 20020418
Last Updated on STN: 20020418

AB Measurements of thermophoretic velocities of carnauba wax, polystyrene latex, **silver** particles and sodium chloride have been performed by injecting the aerosol as a thin sheet into a laminar flow of clean gas, with a temperature gradient established across it. These measurements have enabled us to compare the experimental data with the known theories. The aerosol radius range was 0.11-0.83 μm. The measured reduced thermophoretic velocity was found to depend only on the Knudsen number, in the range 0.09-0.7, and not on the gas/**particle** conductivity ratio. .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*aerosol
*physical phenomena
*thermophoresis
measurement
laminar airflow
temperature dependence
gas flow
theory
velocity
conductance
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*wax
***polystyrene**
***silver**
*sodium chloride

RN (wax) 83062-05-9; (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (sodium chloride) 7647-14-5

L171 ANSWER 64 OF 103 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002304857 EMBASE
TITLE: Surface implantation treatments to prevent infection

complications in short term devices.
AUTHOR: Davenas J.; Thevenard P.; Philippe F.; Arnaud M.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Davenas, Laboratoire Materiaux Polymeres, Universite Claude Bernard, 43 Bd du 11 Novembre, 69100 Villeurbanne, France. davenas@matplast.univ-lyon1.fr
SOURCE: Biomolecular Engineering, (2002) Vol. 19, No. 2-6, pp. 263-268. .
Refs: 10
ISSN: 1389-0344 CODEN: BIENFV
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1389-0344(02)00037-0
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020913
Last Updated on STN: 20020913
ED Entered STN: 20020913
Last Updated on STN: 20020913
AB Surface treatments of short term devices are actually evaluated to reduce the risk of infections, which in **particular** are one of the main causes of complications following catheter insertion. We have investigated the efficacy of ion beam techniques to reduce bacterial adhesion-or to induce bactericidal activity of different polymer materials: PVC, silicone rubber, poly(urethane) and poly(ethylene). Two routes have been evaluated, based on the production of non fouling surfaces, through the production of diamond-like surfaces upon irradiation with rare gases, or the implantation of **silver**, known for its bactericidal action. In this contribution we discuss more specifically the treatment of poly(ethylene), where a broad range of surface characterisation techniques could show that the biological activity resulted from the formation of metallic **colloidal silver** near the surface of the polymer, associated to the formation of a dense surface acting as a diffusion barrier. Reduction of the implantation energy to 10 keV, led to activity enhancement resulting from the easier accessibility of surface colloids evidenced by AFM microscopy. This study emphasises the specific processes induced by the formation of **silver** nano-particles at low energy implantation, which differs basically from Ion Beam Assisted Deposition (IBAD technique) leading to the formation of a continuous **silver** coating (Artif. Organs 18 (1994) 266; International Patent (PCT) WO 95/18637 (1995)).
CT Medical Descriptors:
*antibacterial activity
*implantation
*bactericidal activity
*bacterium adherence
*catheter infection: PC, prevention
surface property
energy
absorption
nonhuman
controlled study
conference paper
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:

***silver**
***polymer**
***polyethylene**
*biomaterial
RN (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (polyethylene) **9002-88-4**

L171 ANSWER 65 OF 103 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002359037 EMBASE
TITLE: Improvements to the enzyme-developed radial immunodiffusion technique.
AUTHOR: Vidal J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Vidal, School of Psychology, University of Barcelona, Passeig de la Vall d'Hebron, 171, 08035 Barcelona, Spain. jvidal@psi.ub.es
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods, (15 Dec 2002) Vol. 270, No. 2, pp. 163-170. .
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0022-1759 CODEN: JIMMBG
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0022-1759(02)00300-9
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021024
Last Updated on STN: 20021024
ED Entered STN: 20021024
Last Updated on STN: 20021024
AB An enzyme-developed radial immunodiffusion technique, previously known as the diffusion-in-gel enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (DIG-ELISA), has been improved in two ways: (a) antibody-containing spots have been made larger and more distinct by revealing them with a mixture of hydrogen peroxide, 3,3'-diaminobenzidine and nickel, and further intensification of the ensuing spots with **silver**; (b) the reliability of the method has been enhanced by chemically coupling the antigen to a layer of a polyamino acid (poly(lysine, phenylalanine)) adsorbed to the bottom of the polystyrene petri dish. The usefulness of the improved technique is illustrated by reference to the measurement of serum concentrations of IgM and IgG, and in the assessment of antibody levels against a **particulate** antigen (erythrocytes). .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*immunodiffusion
*enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
reliability
antigen antibody reaction
adsorption
blood chemistry
immunoglobulin blood level
human
nonhuman
male
female
mouse
normal human
animal experiment
controlled study
article

priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
antibody
hydrogen peroxide
diaminobenzidine
nickel
silver
polyaminoacid
polylysine
phenylalanine
polystyrene
immunoglobulin M: EC, endogenous compound
immunoglobulin G: EC, endogenous compound
RN (hydrogen peroxide) 7722-84-1; (diaminobenzidine) 7411-49-6, 91-95-2; (nickel) 7440-02-0; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (polylysine) 25104-18-1, 25988-63-0, 33960-24-6, 38000-06-5, 73565-56-7; (phenylalanine) 3617-44-5, 63-91-2; (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (immunoglobulin M) 9007-85-6; (immunoglobulin G) 97794-27-9

L171 ANSWER 66 OF 103 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002060490 EMBASE
TITLE: Resonance light scattering particles as ultrasensitive labels for detection of analytes in a wide range of applications.
AUTHOR: Yguerabide J.; Yguerabide E.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Yguerabide, 11585 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, CA 92121, United States. jyguerabide@geniconsciences.com
SOURCE: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, (2002) Vol. 84, No. SUPPL. 37, pp. 71-81. .
Refs: 31
ISSN: 0730-2312 CODEN: JCEBD5
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020301
Last Updated on STN: 20020301
ED Entered STN: 20020301
Last Updated on STN: 20020301
AB We have developed a new detection technology that uses resonance light scattering (RLS) particles as labels for analyte detection in a wide range of formats including immuno and DNA probe type of assays in solution, solid phase, cells, and tissues. When a suspension of nano sized gold or **silver** particles is illuminated with a fine beam of white light, the scattered light has a clear (not cloudy) color that depends on composition and **particle** size. This scattered light can be used as the signal for ultrasensitive analyte detection. The advantages of gold particles as detection labels are that (a) their light producing power is equivalent to more than 500,000 fluorescein molecules, (b) they can be detected at concentrations as low as 10(-15) M in suspension by eye and a simple illuminator, (c) they do not photobleach, (d) individual particles can be seen in a simple student microscope with dark field illumination, (e) color of scattered light can be changed by changing **particle** size or composition for multicolor multiplexing, and (f) they can be conjugated with antibodies, DNA probes, ligands, and protein receptors for specific analyte detection. These advantages allow for ultra-senstive analyte detection with easiness of use and simple and

relatively inexpensive instrumentation. We have shown that our RLS technology can indeed be used for ultra-sensitive detection in a wide range of applications including immuno and DNA probe assays in solution and solid phases, detection of cell surface components and in situ hybridization in cells and tissues. Most of the assay formats described in this article can be adapted for drug fast throughput screening. .COPYRGT. 2002 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*light scattering
*fluorescence analysis
immunoassay
DNA probe
genotype
in situ hybridization
virus detection
immunopathology
chemical analysis
gene expression
image analysis
human
human cell
conference paper
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
fluorescent dye
silver
gold
copper
aluminum
selenium
polystyrene
protein
DNA
RNA

RN (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (gold) 7440-57-5; (copper) 15158-11-9, 7440-50-8; (aluminum) 7429-90-5; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (protein) 67254-75-5; (DNA) 9007-49-2; (RNA) 63231-63-0

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002000310 EMBASE
TITLE: Hierarchical self-assembly of metal nanostructures on diblock copolymer scaffolds.
AUTHOR: Lopes W.A.; Jaeger H.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: W.A. Lopes, James Franck Institute, Department of Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, United States. h-jaeger@uchicago.edu
SOURCE: Nature, (13 Dec 2001) Vol. 414, No. 6865, pp. 735-738. .
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0028-0836 CODEN: NATUAS
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020110
Last Updated on STN: 20020110
ED Entered STN: 20020110

Last Updated on STN: 20020110

AB Self-assembly is emerging as an elegant, 'bottom-up' method for fabricating nanostructured materials. This approach becomes **particularly** powerful when the ease and control offered by the self-assembly of organic components is combined with the electronic, magnetic or photonic properties of inorganic components. Here we demonstrate a versatile hierarchical approach for the assembly of organic-inorganic, copolymermetal nanostructures in which one level of self-assembly guides the next. In a first step, ultrathin diblock copolymer films form a regular scaffold of highly anisotropic, stripe-like domains. During a second assembly step, differential wetting guides diffusing metal atoms to aggregate selectively along the scaffold, producing highly organized metal nanostructures. We find that, in contrast to the usual requirement of near-equilibrium conditions for ordering, the metal arranged on the copolymer scaffold produces the most highly ordered configurations when the system is far from equilibrium. We delineate two distinct assembly modes of the metal component - chains of separate **nanoparticles** and continuous wires - each characterized by different ordering kinetics and strikingly different current-voltage characteristics. These results therefore demonstrate the possibility of guided, large-scale assembly of laterally nanostructured systems.

CT Medical Descriptors:
***nanoparticle**
polymerization
film
magnetic field
system analysis
temperature
kinetics
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
***copolymer**
***poly(methyl methacrylate)**
***polystyrene**
metal
gold
silver
lead
tin
bismuth
indium

RN (poly(methyl methacrylate)) 39320-98-4, 9008-29-1; (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (gold) 7440-57-5; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (lead) 7439-92-1; (tin) 14314-35-3, 7440-31-5; (bismuth) 7440-69-9; (indium) 7440-74-6

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999419921 EMBASE
TITLE: Preparation of **polymer**-coated functionalized **silver nanoparticles** [9].
AUTHOR: Quaroni L.; Chumanov G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Chumanov, Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society, (17 Nov 1999) Vol. 121, No. 45, pp. 10642-10643. .
ISSN: 0002-7863 CODEN: JACSAT
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter

FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19991229
Last Updated on STN: 19991229
ED Entered STN: 19991229
Last Updated on STN: 19991229
CT Medical Descriptors:
*chemical analysis
*synthesis
*nanoparticle
polymerization
chemical modification
transmission electron microscopy
spectroscopy
centrifugation
letter
Drug Descriptors:
*polymer
*silver
RN (silver) 7440-22-4

L171 ANSWER 69 OF 103 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999288286 EMBASE
TITLE: The interaction of proteins and cells with self-assembled monolayers of alkanethiolates on gold and **silver.**
AUTHOR: Ostuni E.; Yan L.; Whitesides G.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G.M. Whitesides, Dept. Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Harvard University, 12 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, United States. gwhitesides@gmgwgroup.harvard.edu
SOURCE: Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces, (1999) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 3-30. .
Refs: 196
ISSN: 0927-7765 CODEN: CSBBEQ
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0927-7765(99)00004-1
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990903
Last Updated on STN: 19990903
ED Entered STN: 19990903
Last Updated on STN: 19990903
AB Alkanethiols, HS(CH2)(n)X, chemisorb on gold and **silver** and form self-assembled monolayers (SAMs). The ability to present a variety of functional groups, X, at the terminal position of the alkanethiol makes it possible to control the structure of the surface at the molecular level, and thus to control the interfacial properties of these organic surfaces. These SAMs constitute an exceptionally useful set of model surfaces with which to study the interaction of synthetic materials with biologically relevant systems. By varying the terminal group X, it is possible to examine the influence of the structure and polarity of common organic groups on the adsorption of proteins. Alkanethiols terminated with oligo(ethylene glycol) groups form SAMs that resist the adsorption of proteins (so-called 'inert surfaces'). These alkanethiols, when used in mixed SAMs that include alkanethiols that present other functional groups, isolate the biomolecular interactions of interest from non-specific

effects and simplify fundamental studies of protein adsorption. Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is a **particularly** valuable technique for measuring rates and equilibrium constants of processes that involve adsorption of proteins at surfaces and for characterizing mechanisms of protein adsorption. Since the techniques used in preparing SAMs for studies of protein adsorption are essentially the same as those used in preparing substrates for SPR, a common synthetic technology can be used with both. Soft lithographic techniques-microprinting and micromolding-make it possible to pattern SAMs with different functionalities on surfaces that can be either planar or contoured. The combination of SAMs, inert surfaces, SPR, and soft lithography allows the study of the molecular-level interaction of solutions containing proteins with synthetic surfaces. Extensions of these studies to investigations of the attachment and spreading of cells on surfaces also offer a new set of research tools in cell biology.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*adsorption
*protein interaction
surface property
adhesion
technique
prosthesis
review
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*protein
*thiol derivative
*gold
***silver**
*alkane derivative
***polymer**
*biomedical and dental materials
macrogol
dimeticone
polylactic acid
polyethylene terephthalate
poly(methyl methacrylate)
polyurethan
titanium
platinum
aluminum
calcium phosphate
carbon
hydroxyapatite
dacron
politef
polyethylene
polymacon
cyanoacrylate
silicon
collagen
polypropylene
nylon

RN (protein) 67254-75-5; (thiol derivative) 13940-21-1; (gold) 7440-57-5; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (macrogol) 25322-68-3; (dimeticone) 32028-95-8, 68248-27-1, 9004-73-3, 9006-65-9; (polylactic acid) 26100-51-6; (polyethylene terephthalate) **25038-59-9**, **9003-68-3**; (poly(methyl methacrylate)) 39320-98-4, 9008-29-1; (polyurethan) 61789-63-7; (titanium) 7440-32-6; (platinum) 7440-06-4; (aluminum) 7429-90-5; (calcium phosphate) 10103-46-5, 13767-12-9,

14358-97-5, 7758-87-4; (carbon) 7440-44-0; (hydroxyapatite) 1306-06-5, 51198-94-8; (dacron) 60527-88-0; (politef) 9002-84-0, 9039-02-5; (polyethylene) **9002-88-4**; (polymacon) 25053-81-0, 25249-16-5, 98932-78-6; (cyanoacrylate) 15802-18-3; (silicon) 7440-21-3; (collagen) 9007-34-5; (polypropylene) 25085-53-4, **9003-07-0**

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998407869 EMBASE
TITLE: In vivo efficacy of antimicrobial-coated fabric from prosthetic heart valve sewing rings.
AUTHOR: Darouiche R.O.; Meade R.; Mansouri M.; Raad I.I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.O. Darouiche, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Infectious Disease Section, 2002 Holcombe Blvd., Houston, TX 77030, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Heart Valve Disease, (1998) Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 639-646. .
Refs: 27
ISSN: 0966-8519 CODEN: JHVDEU
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990122
Last Updated on STN: 19990122

ED Entered STN: 19990122
Last Updated on STN: 19990122

AB Background and aims of the study: Antimicrobial coating of medical devices has recently emerged as a potentially effective method for preventing device-related infections. The objective of this animal study was to examine in vivo the antimicrobial efficacy of prosthetic heart valve sewing ring fabric coated with: (i) **silver**; (ii) combined minocycline and rifampin (M/R); or (iii) combined chlorhexidine and chloroxylenol (CH/CX). Methods: A rabbit model of Staphylococcus aureus colonization and infection of subcutaneously implanted fabric of prosthetic heart valve sewing rings was used. Following administration of anesthesia and preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis, 0.5 x 0.5 cm samples of fabric were placed subcutaneously into the back of rabbits. Each rabbit received a total of eight samples: (i) two uncoated; (ii) two **silver**-coated; (iii) two M/R-coated; and (iv) two CH/CX-coated. After injecting a bacterial inoculum of 2 x 105 c.f.u. of S. aureus onto each implanted sample, the wounds were sutured. Rabbits were monitored daily for one week, killed and the test fabrics removed and cultured. Results: Rates of device colonization, device-related infection and device-related abscess were similar between the uncoated and **silver**-coated devices. Devices coated with M/R were less likely to be colonized or cause device-related infection when compared with uncoated devices, and less likely to be associated with abscess formation than **silver**-coated devices. There was a tendency for CH/CX-coated devices to be less colonized than uncoated devices. Only M/R-coated and CH/CX-coated devices produced zones of inhibition in vitro. Implantation of M/R-coated and CH/CX-coated devices in rabbits did not result in detectable systemic concentrations of the antimicrobial coating agents. Colonization of antimicrobial-coated devices was not associated with resistant S. aureus isolates. Conclusions: These results suggest that **silver**-coated sewing rings may not prove to be clinically

antiinfective. In contrast, antimicrobial- coated sewing rings that produce effective zones of inhibition, **particularly** those coated with M/R, are likely to be clinically protective.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*heart valve prosthesis
*graft infection: CO, complication
*graft infection: PC, prevention
*suturing method
*antimicrobial therapy
rabbit
staphylococcus aureus
bacterial colonization
abscess: CO, complication
abscess: PC, prevention
bacterium isolate
antibiotic sensitivity
antibiotic prophylaxis
nonhuman
female
animal experiment
animal model
controlled study
animal tissue
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*antiinfective agent
*minocycline: CB, drug combination
*rifampicin: CB, drug combination
*chlorhexidine: CB, drug combination
*chloroxylenol: CB, drug combination
silver
polyethylene terephthalate
politef

RN (minocycline) 10118-90-8, 11006-27-2, 13614-98-7; (rifampicin) 13292-46-1; (chlorhexidine) 3697-42-5, 55-56-1; (chloroxylenol) 1321-23-9, 88-04-0; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (polyethylene terephthalate) **25038-59-9**, **9003-68-3**; (politef) 9002-84-0, 9039-02-5

CO St Jude Medical (United States) ; Meadox (United States) ; Vascutek (United Kingdom) ; Sulzer carbomedics (United States)

L171 ANSWER 71 OF 103 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998376643 EMBASE
TITLE: Electrochemical prevention of marine biofouling on a novel titanium- nitride-coated plate formed by radio-frequency arc spraying.
AUTHOR: Nakayama T.; Wake H.; Ozawa K.; Nakamura N.; Matsunaga T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: T. Matsunaga, Department of Biotechnology, Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture/Technol., Koganei, Tokyo 184-8588, Japan. tmatsuna@cc.tuat.ac.jp
SOURCE: Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, (1998) Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 502-508. .
Refs: 35
ISSN: 0175-7598 CODEN: AMBIDG
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19981130
Last Updated on STN: 19981130
ED Entered STN: 19981130
Last Updated on STN: 19981130
AB We have developed a new method for forming titanium-nitride(TiN)-coated plates using radio-frequency arc spraying (RFAS). A TiN coating formed by RFAS has been used for electrochemical prevention of marine biofouling. X- ray diffraction and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy indicate that a TiN composite film containing Ti was formed on a polyethylene terephthalate plate surface when Ti was sprayed by RFAS under **atmospheric** pressure. A cyclic voltammogram (scan rate 20 mV/s) of the TiN formed by RFAS revealed no oxidative and reductive peak currents in the range -0.6 V to 1.2 V against a saturated **silver /silver** chloride (Ag/AgCl) electrode. When a potential of 1.0 V against Ag/AgCl was applied to the electrode in seawater, no dissolved Ti was detected. Changes in pH and the chlorine concentration were not observed in this range. In all, only 4.5% of the Vibrio alginolyticus cells attached to the electrode survived when a potential of 0.8 V against Ag/AgCl was applied in seawater for 30 min. In field experiments, attachment of the organisms to the TiN electrode was inhibited by applying an alternating potential of 1.0 V and -0.6 V against Ag/AgCl. The TiN film can be formed by RFAS on large and intricately shaped surfaces, and it is a practical electrode for the electrochemical prevention of fouling of various marine structures.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*electrochemical analysis
*marine environment
*radiofrequency
*vibrio alginolyticus
nebulization
X ray diffraction
cyclic potentiometry
biofilm
nonhuman
article
Drug Descriptors:
*titanium derivative
***silver**
***silver chloride**
***silver derivative**
***polyethylene terephthalate**
*sea water
chlorine
unclassified drug
RN (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (**silver** chloride) 7783-90-6; (polyethylene terephthalate) **25038-59-9**, **9003-68-3**; (chlorine) 13981-72-1, 7782-50-5

L171 ANSWER 72 OF 103 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998359596 EMBASE
TITLE: Metal-ion mediated separation of propylene from propane using PPO membranes.
AUTHOR: Bai S.; Sridhar S.; Khan A.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.A. Khan, Membrane Separations Group, Chemical Engineering Division, Indian Institute Chemical Technology, Hyderabad 500 007, India. aakhan@csiict.ren.nic
SOURCE: Journal of Membrane Science, (19 Aug 1998) Vol. 147, No. 1, pp. 131-139. .

Refs: 15
ISSN: 0376-7388 CODEN: JMESDO
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0376-7388(98)00140-9
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19981112
Last Updated on STN: 19981112
ED Entered STN: 19981112
Last Updated on STN: 19981112

AB Tests with mixture of gases were carried out at room temperature (30 ± 2°C) to determine selectivities and permeabilities of propylene and propane. The ideal selectivities of the membranes towards the olefin were also evaluated. Metal-incorporated poly (2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene-oxide), (PPO) membrane was used for facilitating transport of the olefin through the membranes. The metals incorporated were Silver (Ag(I)), Palladium (Pd(II)), Ruthenium (Ru(III)) and Iridium (Ir(III)). PPO showed high ideal selectivities with respect to propylene. Among the metal-incorporated PPO membranes, significantly improved flux and selectivity was obtained especially for Ru(III) and Pd(II). Pd-PPO membranes exhibited two-fold improvement in propylene permeance with improved selectivity from 3.44 to 5.33. The membranes were characterised by Fourier Transform Infra Red spectroscopy (FTIR), Inductively Coupled Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES), Wide Angle X-ray-Diffraction (WAXD) and density measurements to understand the structural characteristics of the membrane responsible for the observed behaviour. From IR results the metals **particularly** Ru, Pd, **Ag**, Ir were found to interact with the **polymer.** The improved selectivity values of the metal incorporated polymers have been explained by a decrease in the effective distance (d(eff)) between the adjacent intersegmental chains due to formation of metal-ion complex with the polymer matrix and hence a decrease in the free volume of the polymer upon metal incorporation. However, the significant improvements in the propylene permeabilities have been realised mainly due to the selective transport of propylene molecules mediated by the incorporation of selected metal ions.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*membrane filter
membrane permeability
atomic emission spectrometry
X ray diffraction
membrane structure
complex formation
gas transport
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*propylene
*propane
alkene
silver
palladium
ruthenium
polymer
iridium
RN (propylene) 115-07-1; (propane) 74-98-6; (silver) 7440-22-4; (ruthenium)

7440-18-8; (iridium) 13967-67-4, 7439-88-5

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 97046168 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997046168
TITLE: Passage of **silver** ions through membrane-mimetic materials, and its relevance to treatment of burn wounds with **silver** sulfadiazine cream.
AUTHOR: Tsipouras N.; Rix C.J.; Brady P.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.J. Rix, Department of Applied Chemistry, Royal Melbourne Inst. of Technology, GPO Box 2476V, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia. C.RIX@rmit.edu.au
SOURCE: Clinical Chemistry, (1997) Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 290-301. .
Refs: 13
ISSN: 0009-9147 CODEN: CLCHAU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 009 Surgery
013 Dermatology and Venereology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 970310
Last Updated on STN: 970310

ED Entered STN: 970310
Last Updated on STN: 970310

AB Treatment of acute burn wounds with **silver** sulfadiazine has raised concern of potential **silver** toxicity. As the wound heals, a barrier forms between the **silver** sulfadiazine and the blood, but this membrane is not impenetrable, and so **silver** absorption is still possible. In this work, we have modeled chemical systems to investigate the transport of **silver** sulfadiazine and **silver** chloride through cellulose, chitosan, collagen, and polyethylene membranes into the following media: synthetic serum electrolyte solution (SSES), SSES plus glutathione, and human serum, to simulate some of the chemical processes occurring at a burn wound during healing. Our results clearly indicate that membranes can retard the movement of **silver** ions, especially those that have **silver**-binding properties. This suggests that **silver** absorption at a healing wound will be minimized by entrapment of **silver** in the growing membrane network, and thus the likelihood of **silver** toxicity will be reduced.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*argyria: CO, complication
*argyria: PC, prevention
*burn: DT, drug therapy
*membrane model
*wound healing
article
cream
drug absorption
granulation tissue
membrane transport
topical drug administration
Drug Descriptors:
*silvazine: DT, drug therapy
***silver**

***sulfadiazine silver: DT, drug therapy**
cellulose
chitosan
collagen
electrolyte
glutathione
polyethylene
silver nitrate
unclassified drug
RN (**silver**) **7440-22-4**; (sulfadiazine **silver**) 22199-08-2; (cellulose) 61991-22-8, 68073-05-2, 9004-34-6; (chitosan) 9012-76-4; (collagen) 9007-34-5; (glutathione) 70-18-8; (polyethylene) **9002-88-4**; (**silver nitrate**) **7761-88-8**
CN (1) Silvazine
CO (1) Smith and nephew (Australia); Sigma (United States)

L171 ANSWER 74 OF 103 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97234431 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997234431
TITLE: Wall deposition of radon progeny and particles in a **spherical** chamber.
AUTHOR: Yung Sung Cheng
CORPORATE SOURCE: Y.S. Cheng, Lovelace Respiratory Research Inst., Albuquerque, NM 87185, United States
SOURCE: Aerosol Science and Technology, (1997) Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 131-146.
Refs: 31
ISSN: 0278-6826 CODEN: ASTYDQ
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0278-6826(97)00003-2
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 970829
Last Updated on STN: 970829
ED Entered STN: 970829
Last Updated on STN: 970829
AB In indoor and mining environments, deposition to 'plate-out' of radon progeny onto walls occurs simultaneously with the attachment of progeny of airborne particles. Attachment and plate-out processes affect the **atmosphere** in which radon exposure takes place by reducing concentrations and shifting activity size distributions. Deposition of fine particles on paintings and other art objects is also a concern in museums. Here we describe plate-out measurements of radon progeny and aerosol particles in a **spherical** chamber under controlled laboratory conditions. The temperature and velocity profiles in still and turbulent air were monitored. A laboratory mixer with variable speeds and speed control was used to increase turbulence in the chamber. During mixing, air velocity was detected when rotational speeds were higher than 500 rpm. Monodisperse **silver** aerosols and polystyrene latex particles in the size range of 5 nm to 2 μm were used in the deposition study. Nanometer particles between 0.88 to 1.80 nm were generated by passing 220Rn gas into the chamber and letting the gas decay into 212Pb. The deposition rates of particles and radon progeny (212Pb) in the chamber were determined by monitoring the concentration decay of the aerosol as a function of time. Our data confirmed that the homogeneous turbulence model can be used to describe the wall deposition rate in still and mixing

conditions. Higher deposition rates were observed during increased air mixing. Higher rates were more significant for particles smaller than 1.0 μm, indicating that the turbulence produced by mixing increased the turbulent diffusional deposition. The coefficient of eddy diffusivity was predicted by the mass transfer equation. The coefficient was also reasonably predicted from a technique using velocity measurement and from an energy dissipation equation.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*aerosol
***airborne particle**
*radiation detection
ambient air
article
atmospheric dispersion
dry deposition
particle size
prediction
priority journal
turbulent flow
Drug Descriptors:
*radon
*radon daughter
polystyrene
silver

RN (radon) 10043-92-2; (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 96300489 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996300489
TITLE: Nasal deposition of ultrafine particles in human volunteers and its relationship to airway geometry.
AUTHOR: Cheng Y.S.; Yeh H.C.; Guilmette R.A.; Simpson S.Q.; Cheng K.H.; Swift D.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inhalation Toxicology Research Inst., P.O. Box 5890,Albuquerque, NM 87185, United States
SOURCE: Aerosol Science and Technology, (1996) Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 274-291. .
ISSN: 0278-6826 CODEN: ASTYDQ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 961021
Last Updated on STN: 961021

ED Entered STN: 961021
Last Updated on STN: 961021

AB Very large and very small particles most often deposit in the nasal airways. Human volunteers have often been used in deposition studies using particles > 0.5 μm, whereas physical airway models have been used in studies of ultrafine **particle** deposition. Studies in airway models provide large data sets with which to evaluate the deposition mechanism, while in vivo deposition data are needed to validate results obtained with nasal models. Four adult male, nonsmoking, healthy human volunteers (ages 36-57 yr) participated in this study. Deposition was measured in each subject at constant flow rates of 4, 7.5, 10, and 20 L

min-1. Monodisperse **silver** particles (5, 8, and 20 nm) and polystyrene latex particles (50 and 100 nm) were used. Each subject held his breath for 30-60 sec, during which time, the aerosol was drawn through the nasal airway and exhausted through a mouth tube. Aerosol concentrations in the intake and exhaust air were measured by an ultrafine condensation **particle** counter. The deposition efficiency in the nasal airway was calculated taking into account **particle** losses in the mask, mouth tube, and transport lines. Our results were consistent with the turbulent diffusional deposition model previously established from studies using nasal airway casts. However, nasal deposition varied widely among the four subjects. From magnetic resonance imaging data of in vivo nasal airway dimensions for the subjects in this study, we calculated the mean cross- sectional area (A-(c)), mean perimeter (P-r), and total surface area (A(s)) of the individual nasal passages. The turbulent diffusional deposition model was extended to provide a relationship between deposition efficiency and nasal airway dimensions. Our results suggested that deposition can be correlated using the parameter of (A(s)/A-(c)0.75(P-r)0.45. This information indicates a higher nasal deposition for a person with a smaller cross-sectional area, larger surface area, and larger perimeter. This approach has significant potential for future research in the area of intersubject variability of aerosol and vapor deposition.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*air pollutant
***airborne particle**
*nose mucosa
adult
allergic reaction
article
atmospheric dispersion
clinical protocol
host resistance
human
human experiment
male
normal human
nose congestion
nuclear magnetic resonance imaging
particle size
priority journal
respiratory epithelium
*aerosol
Drug Descriptors:
***polystyrene**
***silver**

RN (polystyrene) **9003-53-6**; (**silver**) **7440-22-4**

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 80067825 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980067825
TITLE: [Spread of hepatitis B virus infection among family contacts of asymptomatic HB(s)Ag carriers].
DIE AUSBREITUNG VON HEPATITIS-B-INFEKTIONEN IN FAMILIEN HB(S)AG-POSITIVER TRAGER.
AUTHOR: Dormeyer H.H.; Hess G.; Born M.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: II Med Klin., Univ. Mainz, Germany
SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift, (1979) Vol. 57, No. 23, pp. 1287-1294. .
CODEN: KLWOAZ

COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 047 Virology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 911209
Last Updated on STN: 911209
ED Entered STN: 911209
Last Updated on STN: 911209
AB Family members of 34 asymptomatic HB(s)Ag carriers were tested for different hepatitis B virus (HBV) markers. Among 67 family members tested 24 (36%) presented signs of a past or ongoing HBV-infection. Spread of HBV-infection was **particularly** high in those families in which the HB(s)**Ag** carrier was positive for HB(e)**Ag** and Dane **particle**-associated DNA **polymerase** activity.
Non-parental 'horizontal' transmission of HBV among spouses and brothers and sisters and probably parenteral vertical transmission of HBV from carrier mothers to their infants occurred in approximately the same frequency. Fathers transmitted HBV unfrequently to their offsprings. The results show that the risk to acquire a HBV-infection from an asymptomatic HB(s)Ag carrier is closely linked to the serological findings in the HB(e)/anti-HB(e)-system of the index HB(s)Ag carrier and not to the family relationship to the HB(s)Ag carrier.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*hepatitis b virus
*virus carrier
*virus infection
*virus transmission
family
pregnancy
human cell
major clinical study
epidemiology
liver
Drug Descriptors:
*virus antigen

L171 ANSWER 77 OF 103 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79209017 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1979209017
TITLE: [Markers of infectivity and diffusion of hepatitis virus B infection in a dialysis unit].
I MARCATORI DI INFETTIVITA E DIFFUSIONE DELLA INFEZIONE DA VIRUS B DELL'EPATITE IN UNA UNITA DIALITICA.
AUTHOR: Dentico P.; Angarano G.; Lapedota E.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Mal. Infett., Univ. Bari, Italy
SOURCE: Minerva Nefrologica, (1979) Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 195-198. .
CODEN: MINEAT
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 047 Virology
028 Urology and Nephrology
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: Italian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB In order to evaluate the relationship between so-called infectivity

markers (HB(e)**Ag** and Dane-**particle**-associated DNA-**polymerase** activity) and spread of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in a dialysis unit, sera of 21 patients undergoing chronic hemodialysis and of 25 staff members were tested for the presence of HB(s)Ag, anti-HB(s), anti-HB(c), HB(e)**Ag**, anti-HB(e), and DNA-**polymerase** activity. Four out of 21 patients (19%) were HB(s)Ag+, DNA-P+, anti-HB(c)+, and 3 of them carried HB(e)Ag. Of 17 HB(s)Ag- patients, 7 had anti-HB(c) and anti-HB(s), 3 had anti-HB(c) alone and 4 anti-HB(s) alone. Of 25 staff members 2 were HB(s)Ag+ (8%), both carrying anti-HB(c), but none had HB(e)Ag or DNA-P. Of 23 HB(s)Ag- subjects, 7 had anti-HB(c) and anti-HB(s)+, 8 had anti-HB(c) alone and 2 anti-HB(s) alone. Although 18 out of 21 patients (85.7%) and 19 out of 25 staff members (76%) had serological evidence of HBV infection, none of them showed clinical or biochemical signs of hepatitis during 2 years observation period. The high prevalence of HBV infection among exposed patients and staff could be likely ascribed to the presence of infectivity markers in all HB(s)Ag positive hemodialysed patients and to a higher contagiousness of these subjects.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*hemodialysis
*hepatitis b virus
*virus transmission
diffusion
infection
human cell
major clinical study
epidemiology
liver
kidney
Drug Descriptors:
virus antigen

L171 ANSWER 78 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:158539 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200158539
TITLE: Flow cytometry with excitation into surface plasmon resonance bands of antibody-linker-gold or **silver nanoparticle-aminodextran-polystyrene bead** conjugates as white blood cell markers.
AUTHOR(S): Siiman, Olavi [Reprint author]; Gordon, Kristie [Reprint author]; Burshteyn, Alexander [Reprint author]; Maples, John [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Advanced Technology, Beckman Coulter, Inc., Miami, FL, USA
SOURCE: Cytometry Supplement, (2000) No. 10, pp. 40. print.
Meeting Info.: The XX Congress of the International Society for Analytical Cytology. Montpellier, France. May 20-25, 2000. International Society for Analytical Cytology.
ISSN: 1046-7386.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Feb 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2002

ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2002
CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Cytology - Animal 02506

Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
Immunology - General and methods 34502
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Methods and Techniques
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
CD4 positive lymphocytes: blood and lymphatics, immune system; CD8 positive lymphocytes: blood and lymphatics, immune system; white blood cell: blood and lymphatics, immune system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
aminodextran-polystyrene: latex **bead**; gold nanoparticle; **silver nanoparticle**
IT Methods & Equipment
flow cytometry: analytical method, cytophotometry
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract

L171 ANSWER 79 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:36092 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900036092
TITLE: Enhanced growth of human vascular endothelial cells on negative ion (Ag-)-implanted hydrophobic surfaces.
AUTHOR(S): Sato, Hiroko [Reprint author]; Tsuji, Hiroshi; Ikeda, Shigeo; Ikemoto, Noburo; Ishikawa, Junzo; Nishimoto, Sei-Ichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Polymer Chem., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto 606-8501, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, (**Jan., 1999**) Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 22-30. print.
CODEN: JBMRBG. ISSN: 0021-9304.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1999
ED Entered STN: 3 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1999
AB Silver negative ions (Ag-) were implanted to an insulator, polystyrene, in a relatively low ion energy ranging from 5 to 30 keV, and in a dose ranging from 1014 to 6 X 1016 ionscntdotcm-2. Surfaces of Ag-implanted polystyrene were studied by means of secondary ion mass spectrometry, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, and micro-Raman spectroscopy, and contact angle measurement. As a result of Ag- implantation, the polystyrene surfaces underwent degradation, thereby becoming more hydrophilic with increasing dose and ion energy except an ion energy of 30 keV. The Ag- implantation in polystyrene led to enhanced growth of human vascular endothelial cells, which grew to more extent with increased hydrophilicity of Ag-implanted surfaces except an ion energy of 30 keV. Polystyrene surfaces on which Ag- were implanted up to an ion energy of 30 keV caused the same hydrophobic level as polystyrene surface itself. Nevertheless, the Ag-implanted polystyrene showed relatively good biocompatibility different from polystyrene. Such an improvement in cell adhesion may be related to the formation of a graphite-like structure on polystyrene surfaces by a Ag-implanted process. Moreover, upon plating in a high cell density, human vascular endothelial cells survived even on the polystyrene region of Ag-implanted polystyrene for longer than 1.5 months, while the cells did not grow on untreated polystyrene in the same culture conditions.
CC Cardiovascular system - General and methods 14501

Cytology - Human 02508
Biochemistry methods - General 10050
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
IT Major Concepts
Biomaterials; Cell Biology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
polystyrene; silver negative ions
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
contact angle; negative ion-implanted hydrophobic surfaces
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
HUVEC cell line: human umbilical vein endothelial cells
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN **9003-53-6** (polystyrene)
7440-22-4 (SILVER)

L171 ANSWER 80 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:23998 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900023998
TITLE: Electrochemical prevention of marine biofouling on a novel titanium-nitride-coated plate formed by radio-frequency arc spraying.
AUTHOR(S): Nakayama, T.; Wake, H.; Ozawa, K.; Nakamura, N.; Matsunaga, T. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biotechnol., Tokyo Univ. Agric. Technol., Koganei, Tokyo 184-8588, Japan
SOURCE: Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, (**Oct., 1998**) Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 501-508. print.
CODEN: AMBIDG. ISSN: 0175-7598.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jan 1999
Last Updated on STN: 20 Jan 1999
ED Entered STN: 20 Jan 1999
Last Updated on STN: 20 Jan 1999
AB We have developed a new method for forming titanium-nitride(TiN)-coated plates using radio-frequency arc spraying (RFAS). A TiN coating formed by RFAS has been used for electrochemical prevention of marine biofouling. X-ray diffraction and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy indicate that a TiN composite film containing Ti was formed on a polyethylene terephthalate plate surface when Ti was sprayed by RFAS under atmospheric pressure. A cyclic voltammogram (scan rate 20 mV/s) of the TiN formed by RFAS revealed no oxidative and reductive peak currents in the range -0.6 V to 1.2 V against a saturated silver/silver chloride (Ag/AgCl) electrode. When a potential of 1.0 V against Ag/AgCl was applied to the electrode in seawater, no dissolved Ti was detected. Changes in pH and the chlorine concentration were not observed in this range. In all, only 4.5% of the Vibrio alginolyticus cells attached to the electrode survived when a potential of 0.8 V against Ag/AgCl was applied in seawater for 30 min. In field experiments, attachment of the organisms to the TiN electrode was inhibited by applying an alternating potential of 1.0 V and -0.6 V against Ag/AgCl. The TiN film can be formed by RFAS on large and intricately shaped surfaces, and it is a practical electrode for the electrochemical prevention of fouling of various marine structures.
CC Biochemistry methods - General 10050

Bacteriology, general and systematic 30000
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008
General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
IT Major Concepts
Bacteriology; Bioprocess Engineering; Methods and Techniques; Sanitation
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
titanium; titanium-nitride
IT Methods & Equipment
cyclic voltammogram: analytical method; radio-frequency arc spraying: disinfection method; X-ray diffraction: analytical method; X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy: analytical method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
marine biofouling: electrochemical prevention; polyethylene terephthalate plate; seawater; silver/silver chloride electrode; titanium-nitride-coated plate: formation
ORGN Classifier
Vibrionaceae 06704
Super Taxa
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
Vibrio-alginolyticus
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
RN 7440-32-6 (titanium)
11116-16-8Q (titanium-nitride)
25583-20-4Q (titanium-nitride)
7440-22-4 (SILVER)
7783-90-6 (SILVER CHLORIDE)
25038-59-9 (POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE)

L171 ANSWER 81 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:426666 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800426666
TITLE: Effect of mulch type and color on honeydew melon (Cucumis melo L.) production in Western Mexico.
AUTHOR(S): Farias-Larios, J.; Sandoval, C.; Radillo, F.; Lopez, J. G.; Guzman, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Ciencias Biol. Agropecuarias, Univ. Colima, Apartado Postal 36, 28100 Tecoman, Colima, Mexico
SOURCE: Hortscience, **(June, 1998)** Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 475. print.
Meeting Info.: 95th Annual International Conference of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Charlotte, North Carolina, July 12-15, 1998. American Society for Horticultural Science.
CODEN: HJHSAR. ISSN: 0018-5345.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 1998
ED Entered STN: 2 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 1998
CC Horticulture - Vegetables 53008
Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510
Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807

General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
IT Major Concepts
Horticulture (Agriculture)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
mulch color: black, black/silver, brown, clear, white, silver/black; mulch type: corn straw, plastic, rice straw, polyethylene; vegetable crop production; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster
GT Mexico (North America, Nearctic region)
ORGN Classifier
Cucurbitaceae 25890
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
Cucumis-melo [honeydew melon]: cultivar-Honey Brew, vegetable crop
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
9002-88-4 (POLYETHYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 82 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:51496 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799350699
TITLE: Vertical and cross-furrow movement of Phytophthora capsici in field soil.
AUTHOR(S): Mereddy, R.; Lindsey, D.; Cardenas, E.; Cantu, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomology Plant Pathology Weed Science, New Mexico State Univ., Box 3BE, Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA
SOURCE: Phytopathology, (1996) Vol. 86, No. 11 SUPPL., pp. S62-S63.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, North Central Division. Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. July 27-31, 1996.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 1997
Last Updated on STN: 5 Feb 1997
ED Entered STN: 4 Feb 1997
Last Updated on STN: 5 Feb 1997
CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Ecology: environmental biology - Plant 07506
Plant physiology - Water relations 51502
Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807
Horticulture - Vegetables 53008
Phytopathology - Diseases caused by fungi 54502
IT Major Concepts
Ecology (Environmental Sciences); Horticulture (Agriculture); Infection; Physiology; Soil Science
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
POLYETHYLENE; SILVER
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BLACK; CROSS-FURROW; FIELD METHOD; FUNGAL MOVEMENT; FURROW-ALTERNATE ROW IRRIGATION; HORTICULTURE; HOST; INFECTION; MULCH; PHYTOPATHOGEN; POLYETHYLENE MULCH; SILVER; SOIL SCIENCE; SUBSURFACE DRIP DAILY IRRIGATION; SUBSURFACE DRIP 3 DAY IRRIGATION; VERTICAL; WHITE ON BLACK
ORGN Classifier
Fungi 15000
Super Taxa

Plantae
Organism Name
fungus
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
Phycomycetes 15900
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
Phytophthora capsici
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
Plantae 11000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
plant
Plantae
Taxa Notes
Plants
ORGN Classifier
Solanaceae 26775
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
pepper
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
RN **9002-88-4** (POLYETHYLENE)
7440-22-4 (SILVER)

L171 ANSWER 83 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:51495 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799350698
TITLE: Effect of irrigation methods and polyethylene mulches on disease severity of Phytophthora root rot on chili peppers caused by Phytophthora capsici.
AUTHOR(S): Cardenas, E. S.; Lindsey, D. L.; Xie, J.; Mereddy, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA
SOURCE: Phytopathology, **(1996)** Vol. 86, No. 11 SUPPL., pp. S62.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, North Central Division. Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. July 27-31, 1996.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 1997
Last Updated on STN: 5 Feb 1997
ED Entered STN: 4 Feb 1997
Last Updated on STN: 5 Feb 1997
CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Plant physiology - Water relations 51502
Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510
Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807
Horticulture - Vegetables 53008

Phytopathology - Diseases caused by fungi 54502
IT Major Concepts
Development; Horticulture (Agriculture); Infection; Physiology; Soil Science
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
POLYETHYLENE; SILVER
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ALTERNATE ROW FURROW IRRIGATION; BIOBUSINESS; BLACK; DISEASE SEVERITY; FIELD METHOD; FUNGAL DISEASE; GREEN; HORTICULTURE; HOST; INFECTION; PHYTOPATHOGEN; PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT; POLYETHYLENE MULCH; RED; SILVER ON BLACK; SUBSURFACE DRIP DAILY IRRIGATION; SUBSURFACE DRIP 3 DAY IRRIGATION; WHITE ON BLACK; YIELD
ORGN Classifier
Fungi 15000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
fungus
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
Phycomycetes 15900
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
Phytophthora capsici
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
Plantae 11000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
plant
Plantae
Taxa Notes
Plants
ORGN Classifier
Solanaceae 26775
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
chili pepper
Capsicum annuum
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
RN **9002-88-4** (POLYETHYLENE)
7440-22-4 (SILVER)

L171 ANSWER 84 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:33527 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698605662
TITLE: Adherence of organisms to silver-coated surfaces.
AUTHOR(S): Ahearn, D. G. [Reprint author]; May, L. L.; Gabriel, M. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Georgia State University, Biol. Dep., Atlanta, GA 30302-4010, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Industrial Microbiology, (1995) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 372-376.
CODEN: JIMIE7. ISSN: 0169-4146.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jan 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 1996
ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 1996
AB Pure silver-, silver oxide- and silver chloride-treated surfaces in comparison to polypropylene inhibited both growth and adherence from saline of Serratia marcescens, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Candida albicans. These same organisms demonstrated enhanced adherence to an Ion-Beam-Assisted-Deposited silver surface followed by loss of viability. This type of surface in contrast to the other silver surfaces did not produce zones of inhibition in agar diffusion tests.
CC Methods - Laboratory methods 01004
Cytology - Plant 02504
Biochemistry methods - Lipids 10056
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Microorganisms - General 29500
Morphology and cytology of bacteria 30500
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods 36001
Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology 36002
Medical and clinical microbiology - Mycology 36008
Public health - Disinfection, vector control and pesticides 37008
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008
Disinfection, disinfectants and sterilization - 39500
Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510
Plant physiology - Growth substances 51514
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Bioprocess Engineering; Cell Biology; Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Development; Infection; Pharmacology; Physiology; Public Health (Allied Medical Sciences)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
SILVER; POLYPROPYLENE; AGAR
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AGAR DIFFUSION TESTS; GROWTH INHIBITION; POLYPROPYLENE; VIABILITY LOSS
ORGN Classifier
Bacteria 05000
Super Taxa
Microorganisms
Organism Name
bacteria
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Fungi 15000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
fungi
fungus
yeast
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
Microorganisms 01000

Super Taxa
Microorganisms
Organism Name
microorganism
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms
RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
9003-07-0 (POLYPROPYLENE)
9002-18-0 (AGAR)

L171 ANSWER 85 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:498254 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497511254
TITLE: Effects of size of polythene bags and potting mixtures on survival and growth of silver oak (Grevillea robusta Parker) seedlings.
AUTHOR(S): Misra, K. K.; Jaiswal, H. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Horticulture, G. B. Pant Univ. Agric. Technol., Pantnagar, Nainital, India
SOURCE: Indian Forester, (1993) Vol. 119, No. 11, pp. 941-943.
CODEN: IFORA8. ISSN: 0019-4816.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 1995
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 1995
CC Ecology: environmental biology - Plant 07506
Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis 25508
Plant physiology - Nutrition 51504
Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510
Soil science - Physics and chemistry 52805
Forestry and forest products 53500
IT Major Concepts
Development; Ecology (Environmental Sciences); Forestry; Nutrition; Soil Science
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
POLYTHENE; SILVER
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
FORESTRY
GT India (Asia, Oriental region)
ORGN Classifier
Fagaceae 26070
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
Fagaceae
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
ORGN Classifier
Proteaceae 26620
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
Grevillea robusta
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
RN **9002-88-4** (POLYTHENE)

7440-22-4 (SILVER)

L171 ANSWER 86 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:499798 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199090128144; BA90:128144
TITLE: A TEST METHOD FOR THE EVALUATION OF PROTECTIVE GLOVE MATERIALS USED IN AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDE OPERATIONS.
AUTHOR(S): EHNTHOLT D J [Reprint author]; CERUNDOLO D L; BODEK I; SCHWOPE A D; ROYER M D; NIELSEN A P
CORPORATE SOURCE: ARTHUR D LITTLE INC, ACORN PARK, CAMBRIDGE, MASS 02140, USA
SOURCE: American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, (**1990**) Vol. 51, No. 9, pp. 462-468.
CODEN: AIHAAP. ISSN: 0002-8894.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Nov 1990
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1991
ED Entered STN: 5 Nov 1990
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1991
AB The ASTM Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids and Gases (F 739-85) and the recommended permeation cell have been modified to permit the testing of protective clothing materials for permeation by the low volatility, low water solubility active ingredients present in many pesticide formulations. The modification makes use of solid collection medium, a thin (0.02-in. thick) sheet of silicone rubber, to collect permeants. Those compounds permeating the protective material can then be desorbed into an appropriate solvent and analyzed using conventional methods and instruments. A series of permeation tests have been conducted using samples of 10 common, commercially available protective glove materials and the modified cell. Permeation of the active ingredient as well as carrier solvent components of several concentrated pesticide formulations containing low volatility, low water solubility active ingredients and aromatic hydrocarbon carrier solvents has been monitored. The relative breakthrough and the total mass of material permeating the glove materials appears to be strongly related to the concentration of the aromatic carrier solvent present in the formulations studied to date. The collection method was found to be less useful for monitoring the permeation of active ingredients, which have reasonably high water solubilities. The results obtained by using this method with samples of protective glove materials challenged by several concentrated pesticide formulations are described. For these formulations containing xylene boilbutyl rubber, and Silver Shield were most resistant to permeation; natural rubber and polyethylene glove materials were least resistant.
CC Methods - Laboratory methods 01004
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
Chordate body regions - Extremities 11318
Integumentary system - Pathology 18506
Public health - Occupational health 37013
Pest control: general, pesticides and herbicides 54600
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Integumentary System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Methods and Techniques; Occupational Health (Allied Medical Sciences); Pest Assessment Control and Management
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AGRICHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND

MATERIALS ASTM STANDARD TEST METHOD SILICONE RUBBER NITRILE RUBBER BUTYL RUBBER SILVER SHIELD POLYETHYLENE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
9002-88-4 (POLYETHYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 87 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:108624 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199089058115; BA89:58115
TITLE: QUALITY OF SILVER BANANA PREVIOUSLY STORED IN POLYETHYLENE BAGS AND RIPENED IN A ROOM WITH HIGH RELATIVE HUMIDITY 3. ACIDITY SOLUBLE SOLIDS AND TANNINS.
AUTHOR(S): CARVALHO H A D [Reprint author]; CHITARRA M I F; CARVALHO H S D; CHITARRA A B; CARVALHO V D D
CORPORATE SOURCE: CIENCIA ALIMENTOS, DEP FARMACOL EFOA, GABRIEL MONTEIRO 714, CEP 37130 ALFENAS, MG
SOURCE: Pesquisa Agropecuaria Brasileira, (1989) Vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 495-502.
CODEN: PEABBT. ISSN: 0100-204X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: PORTUGESE
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Feb 1990
Last Updated on STN: 21 Feb 1990

ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 1990
Last Updated on STN: 21 Feb 1990

AB The purpose of the present work was to verify the influence of the relative humidity (RH) elevation of the ripening room upon the internal quality of silver banana previously packed in 110 μ-thickness polyethylene bags for 30 days. Analyses were made as to pH, titratable total acidity (TTA), total soluble solids (TSS), the total soluble solids (TSS)/titratable total acitivty (TTA) ratio and tanin content. The pH decreased from 5.1 in the green fruits to 4.4 in the ripe fruits, which corresponded to an increase in the TTA from 0.137%-0.192% to 0.257%-0.443% of malic acid. The TSS raised from 1.5%-2.1% in the green fruits to 19.4%-20.4% in the ripe ones, and the TSS/TTA ratio varied from 10.33%-13.54% in the green fruits to 45.94-77.19 in the ripe ones. The total tannin content decreased from 241.99-276.68 mg/100 g in the green fruits to 98.09-112.78 mg/100 g in the ripe ones.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
External effects - Humidity 10620
Food technology - Fruits, nuts and vegetables 13504
Food technology - Evaluations of physical and chemical properties 13530
Food technology - Preparation, processing and storage 13532
Plant physiology - Chemical constituents 51522
Horticulture - Tropical, subtropical fruits and plantation crops 53004

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Foods

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
PLANT FRUITS

ORGN Classifier
Musaceae 25365
Super Taxa
Monocotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Monocots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
9002-88-4 (POLYETHYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 88 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on

STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:29299 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198885017024; BA85:17024
TITLE: INVESTIGATIONS ON THE ADHERENCE OF ORAL MICROORGANISMS TO PROSTHETIC MATERIALS AND THE REMOVAL OF IN-VITRO PLAQUE.
AUTHOR(S): YOSHIMURA K [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: GRAD SCH DENT, THIRD DEP PROSTHODONTICS, OSAKA DENT UNIV, 1-47 KYOBASHI, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA 540, JPN
SOURCE: Shika Igaku, (**1987**) Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 287-333. CODEN: SIGAAE. ISSN: 0030-6150.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Dec 1987
Last Updated on STN: 28 Dec 1987
ED Entered STN: 28 Dec 1987
Last Updated on STN: 28 Dec 1987
AB The present study was performed to clarify the interaction between denture base materials and oral microorganisms with the goal of developing a denture base coating material, and to evaluate, using the same techniques, the possibility of applying a high polymer film material to retard plaque accumulation. In addition, denture cleansing methods were studied. Bacterial strains used were Streptococcus mutans, Actinomyces viscosus, Bacteroides gingivalis and Candida albicans. The prosthetic materials resin, silver-palladium-gold alloy and titanium were used. The polymer films polyvinylalcholol (POV), nylon 6 (ON), polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (CPP) and polyethylenetetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) were examined. The results obtained were as follows: The quantity of in vitro plaque produced on titanium and silver-palladium-gold alloy by S. mutans or A. viscosus in media with sucrose was less than that on resin, ETFE had the least amount of in vitro plaque. In vitro plaque produced by S. mutans showed no difference in its plaque-retaining capacity on prosthetic materials. The plaque-retaining capacity on polymer films was less than that on prosthetic materials. The effect on removal of in vitro plaque using denture cleansers was different for the various oral microorganisms examined. The above results suggest that there is no difference in plaque retention among the prosthetic materials tested and that some polymer film materials can possibly be used as coating material for retarding plaque accumulation on denture bases.
CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biophysics - General 10502
Biophysics - Bioengineering 10511
Dental biology - General and methods 19001
Dental biology - Pathology 19006
Bacteriology, general and systematic 30000
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology 36002
IT Major Concepts
Dental and Oral System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Infection; Methods and Techniques; Physiology; Systematics and Taxonomy
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
STREPTOCOCCUS-MUTANS ACTINOMYCES-VISCOSUS BACTEROIDES-GINGIVALIS CANDIDA-ALBICANS DENTURE BASE MATERIALS SILVER-PALLADIUM-GOLD ALLOY TITANIUM POLYMER FILMS POLYVINYLALCOHOL NYLON 6 POLYETHYLENETEREPHTHALATE POLYETHYLENE POLYPROPYLENE POLYETHYLENETETRAFLUOROETHYLENE PLAQUE RETAINING CAPACITY
ORGN Classifier
Bacteroidaceae 06901
Super Taxa

Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Gram-Positive Cocci 07700
Super Taxa
Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Irregular Nonsporing Gram-Positive Rods 08890
Super Taxa
Actinomycetes and Related Organisms; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes 15500
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
7440-05-3 (PALLADIUM)
7440-57-5 (GOLD)
7440-32-6 (TITANIUM)
9002-89-5 (POLYVINYLALCOHOL)
25038-54-4 (NYLON 6)
25038-59-9 (POLYETHYLENETEREPHTHALATE)
9002-88-4 (POLYETHYLENE)
9003-07-0 (POLYPROPYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 89 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:266960 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198376024452; BA76:24452
TITLE: A CLINICAL STUDY OF ANTI MICROBIAL AGENTS DELIVERED TO BURN WOUNDS FROM A DRUG LOADED SYNTHETIC DRESSING.
AUTHOR(S): NATHAN P [Reprint author]; ROBB E C; LAW E J; MACMILLAN B G
CORPORATE SOURCE: CELL BIOL AND IMMUNOLOGY, SHRINERS BURNS INST, 202 GOODMAN ST, CINCINNATI, OH 45219, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Trauma, (1982) Vol. 22, No. 12, pp. 1015-1018.
CODEN: JOTRA5. ISSN: 0022-5282.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
AB The release of antimicrobial agents from a solid barrier dressing when applied to 2nd- and 3rd-degree burn wounds was investigated. The synthetic dressings were formed by a mixture of polyethylene glycol-400 (PEG), poly-2-hydroxethyl methacrylate (PHEMA) and 1 of the test drugs: silver sulfadiazine (AgSD), gentamicin, silver nitrate or nitrofurazone. The dressings were formed directly on the burn wounds of 33 patients from a paste prepared from a mixture of PEG-PHEMA and drug. These dressings remained in place for 3 days, covering 12-64 in.2 of the wound. In 6 patients, the entire burn wounds were covered with the dressings: the treated areas were .apprx. 200 in.2. The use of drug-loaded synthetic dressings extended to cover major portions of the burn wounds reduced the work required for nursing care and lessened patient discomfort.
CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060

Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
External effects - Temperature as a primary variable - hot 10618
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Temperature - Thermopathology 23007
Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods 36001
Public health - Health services and medical care 37012
Chemotherapy - General, methods and metabolism 38502
IT Major Concepts
Infection; Pathology; Pharmacology
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
PATIENTS POLY ETHYLENE GLYCOL 400 POLY-2 HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE SILVER SULFADIAZINE GENTAMICIN SILVER NITRATE NITROFURAZONE ANTIINFECTIVE LESSENED DISCOMFORT
ORGN Classifier
Microorganisms 01000
Super Taxa
Microorganisms
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN 25322-68-3 (POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL)
25249-16-5 (POLY-2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE)
22199-08-2 (SILVER SULFADIAZINE)
1403-66-3 (GENTAMICIN)
7761-88-8 (SILVER NITRATE)
59-87-0 (NITROFURAZONE)
9002-88-4 (POLY ETHYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 90 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:35160 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198222035160; BR22:35160
TITLE: EXTRANEOUS ADDITIONS DURING SAMPLING FOR TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSES AND RESULTS OF DETERMINATION IN SERUM OF HEALTH SUBJECTS.
AUTHOR(S): VERSIECK J [Reprint author]; DE RUDDER J; HOSTE J; BARBIER F
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP INTERNAL MED, DIV GASTROENTEROL, UNIV GHENT, BELG
SOURCE: Proceedings of University of Missouri's Annual Conference on Trace Substances in Environmental Health, (**1980**) Vol. 14, pp. 315-328.
Meeting Info.: 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON TRACE SUBSTANCES IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, COLUMBIA, MO., USA, JUNE 2-5, 1980. PROC UNIV MO ANNU CONF TRACE SUBST ENVIRON HEALTH.
CODEN: PUMTAG. ISSN: 0361-5162.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Methods - Laboratory methods 01004
Methods - Laboratory apparatus 01006
Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006

Biochemistry methods - Minerals 10059
Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
Digestive system - General and methods 14001
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Toxicology - General and methods 22501
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Equipment, Apparatus, Devices and Instrumentation; Methods and Techniques; Toxicology
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CHROMIUM MANGANESE IRON COBALT NICKEL COPPER ZINC SILVER POLY ETHYLENE POLY PROPYLENE CONTAINERS LIVER NEEDLE BIOPSY ARTIFACTS
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN 7440-47-3 (CHROMIUM)
7439-96-5 (MANGANESE)
7439-89-6 (IRON)
7440-48-4 (COBALT)
7440-02-0 (NICKEL)
7440-50-8 (COPPER)
7440-66-6 (ZINC)
7440-22-4 (SILVER)
9002-88-4 (POLYETHYLENE)
9003-07-0 (POLYPROPYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 91 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:146572 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198171016564; BA71:16564
TITLE: SOLAR DRYING OF SILVER JEW FISH JOHNIUS-ARGENTATUS IN POLYTHENE TENT DRIER.
AUTHOR(S): AHMED A T A [Reprint author]; MUSTAFA G; RAHMAN M H
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP ZOOL, UNIV DACCA, BANGLADESH
SOURCE: Bangladesh Journal of Biological Sciences, (1979) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 23-30.
ISSN: 1016-4057.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
AB Solar drying of the Silver Jew fish, J. argentatus, in polythene tent drier was carried out to determine the advantages over the traditional sun-drying method. The polythene tent drier was effective to control fly larvae infestation. The rate of drying was slightly higher within the polythene drier. Fish dried in the polythene drier contained an increased percentage of protein and fat compared to fish dried by the traditional sun-drying method.
CC Radiation biology - General 06502
Radiation biology - Radiation and isotope techniques 06504
Radiation biology - Radiation effects and protective measures 06506
Ecology: environmental biology - Water research and fishery biology 07517
Comparative biochemistry 10010
Biochemistry methods - General 10050
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066

Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
External effects - Light and darkness 10604
Nutrition - Lipids 13222
Nutrition - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13224
Food technology - Fish and other marine and freshwater products 13522
Food technology - Evaluations of physical and chemical properties 13530
Food technology - Preparation, processing and storage 13532
Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis 25508
Invertebrata: comparative, experimental morphology, physiology and pathology - Insecta: general 64072
IT Major Concepts
Foods
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
FLY LARVAE INFESTATION CONTROL PROTEIN FAT
ORGN Classifier
Diptera 75314
Super Taxa
Insecta; Arthropoda; Invertebrata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Arthropods, Insects, Invertebrates
ORGN Classifier
Osteichthyes 85206
Super Taxa
Pisces; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Fish, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Vertebrates
RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
9002-88-4 (POLYTHENE)

L171 ANSWER 92 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:189094 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197866001591; BA66:1591
TITLE: A NOTE ON THE GROWTH OF 2 EXOTICS IN ENGLAND THE SILVER CARP HYPOPHTHALMICHTHYS-MOLITRIX AND THE BIGHEAD ARISTICHTHYS-NOBILIS.
AUTHOR(S): STOTT B [Reprint author]; BUCKLEY B R
CORPORATE SOURCE: SALMON FRESHW FISH LAB, MINIST AGRIC FISH FOOD, LONDON SW1A 2HH, ENGL, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Fish Biology, (**1978**) Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 89-92.
CODEN: JFIBA9. ISSN: 0022-1112.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
AB Observations were made on the growth of microphagous silver carp and bigheads in a tank housed under a horticultural polythene tunnel. These species may be of interest for cultivation and might also be useful in removing nutrients from eutrophic waters in the United Kingdom.
CC Ecology: environmental biology - Animal 07508
Ecology: environmental biology - Wildlife management: aquatic 07516
Ecology: environmental biology - Water research and fishery biology 07517
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Physiology - General 12002
Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis 25508
Public health - Air, water and soil pollution 37015
IT Major Concepts
Development; Ecology (Environmental Sciences); Pollution Assessment Control and Management; Wildlife Management (Conservation)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HORTICULTURAL POLY ETHYLENE TUNNEL CULTIVATION NUTRIENT EUTROPHICATION/
ORGN Classifier
Osteichthyes 85206
Super Taxa
Pisces; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Fish, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Vertebrates
RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
9002-88-4 (POLY ETHYLENE)

L171 ANSWER 93 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:194391 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197152104391; BA52:104391
TITLE: RELATIVE RESPONSE OF DOSIMETERS TO COBALT-60 AND 25 NANO SECONDS PULSED ELECTRON IRRADIATIONS.
AUTHOR(S): MARTIN J A; JONES J L; OREHOTSKY R S
SOURCE: Health Physics, (1971) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 267-275.
CODEN: HLTPAO. ISSN: 0017-9078.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
CC Radiation biology - Radiation and isotope techniques 06504
Radiation biology - Radiation effects and protective measures 06506
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
External effects - Pressure 10606
IT Major Concepts
Radiation Biology; Radiology (Medical Sciences)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
POLY ETHYLENE CELLOPHANE CELLULOSE ACETATE POLY VINYL CHLORIDE POLY VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE COBALT GLASS HIGH Z SILVER ACTIVATED PHOSPHATE GLASS PLATES
RN 10198-40-0 (COBALT-60)
9002-88-4 (POLY ETHYLENE)
9004-35-7 (CELLULOSE ACETATE)
9002-86-2 (POLY VINYL CHLORIDE)
9002-85-1 (POLY VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE)
7440-48-4 (COBALT)
7440-22-4 (SILVER)
14265-44-2 (PHOSPHATE)
9005-81-6 (CELLOPHANE)

L171 ANSWER 94 OF 103 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:83881 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900083881
TITLE: Comparisons of contact lens, foil, fiber and skin electrodes for patterns electroretinograms.
AUTHOR(S): McCulloch, Daphne L. [Reprint author]; Van Boemel, Gretchen B.; Borchert, Mark S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Vision Sci., Glasgow Caledonian Univ., Cowcaddens Road, Glasgow G4 0BA, UK
SOURCE: Documenta Ophthalmologica, (1997 (1998)) Vol. 94, No. 4, pp. 327-340. print.
CODEN: DOOPAA. ISSN: 0012-4486.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 1999
ED Entered STN: 1 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 1999
AB Pattern electroretinograms are small physiologic signals that require good patient cooperation and long recording times, particularly when conditions are not optimal. Six electrodes were compared to evaluate their efficacy. Pattern electroretinograms were recorded in eight healthy volunteers to high-contrast, pattern-reversal checks (40' width) with Burian-Allen, DTL fiber, C-glide, gold foil, HK loop and skin electrodes. Raw data for 320 reversals were analyzed off-line to evaluate signal amplitude, quality, P50 and N95 peak times, artifact rate and electrical noise. Insertion time, impedance and subjective comfort were also assessed. The Burian-Allen contact lens electrode gave the largest signal and lowest impedance but was the least comfortable and had the highest artifact rate ($p < 0.01$). A skin electrode on the lower eyelid produced the smallest pattern electroretinogram with the poorest quality ($p < 0.05$). The four other electrodes were foil or fiber electrodes in contact with the tear film, conjunctiva and/or the inferior cornea. The signal from these showed only minor differences. When electrodes are compared for pattern electroretinogams recording, the foil and fiber electrodes do not differ substantially but contact lens and skin electrodes show substantial disadvantages.
CC Sense organs - General and methods 20001
IT Major Concepts
Equipment, Apparatus, Devices and Instrumentation; Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)
IT Methods & Equipment
pattern electroretinography: artifact rate, electrical noise, evaluation method, signal quality, signal amplitude, peak time
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
gold foil electrode: comfort, gold-coated Mylar foil, comparison, efficiency; skin electrode: comfort, silver/silver chloride, lower eyelid attachment, comparison, efficiency; Burian-Allen bipolar contact lens electrode: comfort, efficiency, comparison; C-glide electrode: carbon fiber, comfort, efficiency, comparison; DTL fiber electrode: comfort, silver impregnated fiber, efficiency, comparison; HK-loop electrode: comfort, comparison, silver wire loop, efficiency
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN **7440-22-4** (SILVER)
7440-44-0 (CARBON)
7440-57-5 (GOLD)
7783-90-6 (SILVER CHLORIDE)
25038-59-9 (MYLAR)

L171 ANSWER 95 OF 103 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-0496301 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2003 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): γ-Radiation synthesis of **silver-polystyrene** and cadmium sulfide-

polystyrene nanocomposite **microspheres**
AUTHOR: DAZHEN WU; XUEWU GE; YUHONG HUANG; ZHICHENG ZHANG; QIANG YE
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, China
SOURCE: Materials letters : (General ed.), (2003), 57(22-23), 3549-3553, 22 refs.
ISSN: 0167-577X CODEN: MLETDJ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-19369, 354000111327440430
UP 20031208
AB **Silver-polystyrene** and cadmium sulfide-**polystyrene** nanocomposite **microspheres** were fabricated by γ-ray irradiation. Dispersion **polymerization** induced by γ-ray irradiation was exploited to prepare monodispersed **polystyrene microspheres. Silver** (**Ag**) and cadmium sulfide (CdS) **nanoparticles** were generated on the **polystyrene microsphere** surface via subsequent reduction of **Ag**.sup.+ by γ-ray irradiation, as well as by precipitation reaction of Cd.sup.2.sup.+ and S.sup.2.sup.-, which was **released** from the decomposition of Na.sub.2S.sub.2O.sub.3 upon γ-ray irradiation. The products were characterized by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. The TEM images demonstrate that well-dispersed **silver** (.eqvsim. 11 nm) and cadmium sulfide **nanoparticles** (.eqvsim. 23 nm) were attached to the surface of **polystyrene microspheres** (.eqvsim. 380 nm).

L171 ANSWER 96 OF 103 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-0438362 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Effect of plasticizers on the formation of **silver nanoparticles** in **polymer** electrolyte membranes for olefin/paraffin separation
AUTHOR: JOSE Binoy; JAE HEE RYU; YONG JIN KIM; HONGGON KIM; YONG SOO KANG; SANG DEUK LEE; HOON SIK KIM
CORPORATE SOURCE: CFC Alternatives Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, 39-1, Hawolgokdong, Seongbukgu, Seoul 136-791, Korea, Republic of; Center for Facilitated Transport Membrane, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, 39-1, Hawolgokdong, Seongbukgu, Seoul 136-791, Korea, Republic of
SOURCE: Chemistry of materials, (2002), 14(5), 2134-2139, 27 refs.
ISSN: 0897-4756
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-21957, 354000108334820320
UP 20020916
AB The effect of plasticizers such as dioctyl phthalate, diphenyl phthalate, dioctyl terephthalate, ethylene carbonate, glycerol, and sucrose on the

performance and stability of polymer electrolyte membranes consisting of AgBF.sub.4 and poly(**vinylpyrrolidone**) (PVP) or poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline) (POZ) has been investigated for the separation of propylene/propane gas mixtures. The mixed gas permeances and selectivities for propylene over propane on AgBF.sub.4-PVP and AgBF.sub.4-POZ membranes without a plasticizer continuously decreased with time due to the reduction of **silver** ions in the membrane. Reduction of **silver** ions to **silver nanoparticles** in AgBF.sub.4-PVP membrane was confirmed by transmission electron microscopic (TEM) analysis. Among the plasticizers tested, the presence of dioctyl or diphenyl phthalate was found to improve the stability and performance of the membranes significantly. On the other hand, the performance of the membranes containing glycerol or sucrose as a plasticizer rapidly deteriorated even faster than that of the membranes without a plasticizer. TEM analysis of the membranes shows that the rate of **silver nanoparticle** formation is greatly reduced by the addition of a phthalate, but accelerated by the presence of glycerol.

L171 ANSWER 97 OF 103 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN DUPLICATE 14

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-0307165 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1998 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): In-situ formation of **Ag**-containing **nanoparticles** in thin **polymer** films
AUTHOR: FRITZSCHE W.; PORWOL H.; WIEGAND A.; BORNMANN S.; KOEHLER J. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Physical High Technology, P.O. Box 100 239, 07702 Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of
SOURCE: Nanostructured materials, **(1998)**, 10(1), 89-97, 7 refs.
ISSN: 0965-9773
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-22625, 354000076897980100
UP 20001101
AB A **polymeric** material containing **Ag nanoparticles** was formed by thermal annealing ofsilver nitrate dissolved in a polymer. Polyvinylalcohol andpolyvinylpyrrolidone were used as polymer matrix. The composite material was prepared as thin films by spin coating. UV/ VIS spectroscopy was used to monitor the preparation. The formation ofa sharp band at -425 nm in the UV/VIS-spectra and ultrastructural changes (as revealed by SEM and SFM) indicated the generation of nanoparticles.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-0360615 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Nanostructured **silver/polystyrene** composite film: Preparation and ultrafast third-order optical nonlinearity
AUTHOR: RONG ZENG; SHU FENG WANG; HAI CHUN LIANG; MIN ZHI RONG; MING QIU ZHANG; HAN MIN ZENG; QI HUANG GONG
CORPORATE SOURCE: Key Laboratory for Polymeric Composite and Functional Materials of Ministry of Education, Zhongshan

University, Guangzhou 510275, China; Materials Science Institute, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou 510275, China; Department of Physics, Mesoscopic Physics Laboratory, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
SOURCE: Polymers & polymer composites, (2002), 10(4), 291-298, 26 refs.
ISSN: 0967-3911
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-21856, 354000101027970040
UP 20020723
AB Surface-modified **silver nanoparticles** with various sizes, synthesized by water-in-oil micro-emulsion, were incorporated into polystyrene (PS) to form transparent nanocomposite films through solution-mixing and static-casting. It was found that the **Ag nanoparticles** could be re-dispersed well in the **polymer** matrix by using chloroform as a solvent due to a strong interaction between Ag and chloroform. XPS analysis suggested that there is no obvious interaction between nanosilver and the **polystyrene** matrix. The third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility of **Ag** /PS nanocomposite films is around .sub.1.sub.0esu and increases with increasing particle size, as measured by the time-resolved femtosecond optical Kerr effect experiment at a wavelength of 830nm. The results demonstrate that the present fabrication approach can effectively tailor the structure and properties of the nanocomposites.

L171 ANSWER 99 OF 103 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1030609073 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Optical Properties and Device Applications of **Polymer** Films Containing Gold or **Silver Nanoparticles**
AUTHOR: NIIDOME YASURO; YAMADA SUNAO
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyushu Univ., Graduate School of Engineering, JPN
SOURCE: Nippon Shashin Gakkaishi (Journal of the Society of Photographic Science and Technology of Japan), (2003) vol. 66, no. 4, pp. 349-354. Journal Code: G0165A (Fig. 14, Ref. 36)
CODEN: NSGKAP; ISSN: 0369-5662
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Commentary
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New
AB Gold or **silver nanoparticles** have characteristic absorption bands in the ultraviolet - near infrared region due to surface plasmon oscillation of free electrons. Thus, they show clear colors such as blue and red. Spectroscopic properties of those nanoparticles depend on the morphology of the single particle as well as the agglomerates. Recently, various methods for the preparation of nanoparticle-doped thin films have been developed, and their optical applications have been increasing interests. In this article, preparation and dichroic properties of gold- or **silver-nanoparticle**-doped films are described, together with some photonics applications. (author abst.)

L171 ANSWER 100 OF 103 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1010960281 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Preparation of **silver** coated PE particles and measurement of their dielectric constants aiming at high performance ER suspensions.

AUTHOR: TERUI YOSHITOMO; NAKAJIMA YOJI; SHINOHARA KUNIO
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hokkaido Univ., Fac. of Eng.
SOURCE: Seidenki Gakkai Koen Ronbunshu, (2001) vol. 2001, pp. 105-108. Journal Code: F0983B (Fig. 7, Tbl. 3, Ref. 4)
ISSN: 1342-1492
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Short Communication
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New
AB High dielectric constant, low density, and spherically shaped particles are recommended for electrorheological(ER) suspensions. We focus our attention on composite particles (e.g., plastic particles covered with metal). This time we intend to prepare such particles with a machine named the hybridizer, in which high speed rotating blades hit particles to fixate fine **silver** powder on **polyethylene**(PE) **particle** surface. The dielectric constant of the composite particles in silicone oil was measured on the basis of Rayleigh's equation. In our measurements, a pronounced non-linear relationship between the capacitance change and the volume fraction of particles in the suspension was found to make the calculated dielectric constant unreliable. We extrapolated the measured values to zero concentration to obtain reasonable values for the dielectric constant of the composite particles. The highest dielectric constant of the composite particles thus obtained so far was 30 with a density of 1.14g/ml. (author abst.)

L171 ANSWER 101 OF 103 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 980675074 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Preparation and Catalysis of **Silver Nanoparticles.**
AUTHOR: SHIRAISHI YUKIHIDE; TOSHIMA NAOKI
CORPORATE SOURCE: Science Univ. of Tokyo in Yamaguchi
SOURCE: Nippon Kagakkai Koen Yokoshu, (1998) vol. 74th, no. 1, pp. 632. Journal Code: S0493A
ISSN: 0285-7626
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New
AB Interests in the nanoscopic materials and their application to catalyses have greatly stimulated the research on metal clusters. We recently reported that nanoscopic silver particles protected with poly(N-vinyl-2-**pyrrolidone**)(PVP) were prepared by ethanol-reduction of **silver** perchlorate. **Silver nanoparticles** protected with sodium polyacrylate(PAA) were also prepared by tetrahydroborate reduction. Oxidation of ethylene catalyzed by **polymer**-protected **silver nanoparticles** was performed in ethanol/water (1/1 v/v) at 90-95.DEG.C. under 1atm of ethylene/oxygen (2/1). Products were analyzed with gas chromatography, being identified to be ethyleneoxide. The **silver nanoparticles** thus prepared for oxidation of ethylene have the higher catalytic activity than commercial silver catalysts. (author abst.)

L171 ANSWER 102 OF 103 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:902953 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 375QD
TITLE: In situ spectroscopic and microscopic study on dispersion of **Ag nanoparticles** in **polymer** thin films
AUTHOR: Akamatsu K; Tsuboi N; Hatakenaka Y; Deki S (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kobe Univ, Fac Engn, Dept Chem Sci & Engn, Nada Ku, Kobe,

Hyogo 6578501, Japan (Reprint); Kobe Univ, Grad Sch Sci & Technol, Nada Ku, Kobe, Hyogo 6578501, Japan
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Japan
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY B, (9 NOV 2000) Vol. 104, No. 44, pp. 10168-10173. ISSN: 1089-5647.
PUBLISHER: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 30
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000

AB The dispersion process of **Ag nanoparticles** into vapor-deposited nylon 11 thin films caused by heat **treatment** has been investigated. In situ optical transmission and Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) reflection absorption spectroscopy were used independently for characterizing the changes in the surface plasmon resonance response of **Ag nanoparticles** and in the thermal behavior of the nylon 11 matrix during heat **treatment**, respectively. The peak wavelength of the plasmon band was observed to shift to shorter wavelength in the temperature range 40-80 degreesC. The infrared temperature study revealed that the as-deposited nylon 11 matrix is thermodynamically metastable and semicrystalline, including hydrogen-bonded small crystallites. These relaxed upon heat **treatment** above 40 degreesC, at which the **Ag nanoparticles** penetrated from the surface into the bulk phase of the matrix; These results demonstrate that there is a strong correlation between the optical spectral features, dispersion state of the particles, and structural change of the polymer matrix. Dispersion mechanism is discussed in terms of the surface free energy of **Ag nanoparticles**, which is reduced upon embedding in the **polymer** matrix.

L171 ANSWER 103 OF 103 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:838869 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 369QC
TITLE: Preparation, microscopy, and flow cytometry with excitation into surface plasmon resonance bands of gold or **silver nanoparticles** on **aminodextran**-coated **polystyrene** beads
AUTHOR: Siiman O (Reprint); Burshteyn A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Beckman Coulter Inc, Adv Technol, 11800 SW 147th Ave, Miami, FL 33196 USA (Reprint); Beckman Coulter Inc, Adv Technol, Miami, FL 33196 USA; Beckman Coulter Inc, Reagents Applicat & Dev, Miami, FL 33196 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY B, (26 OCT 2000) Vol. 104, No. 42, pp. 9795-9810. ISSN: 1520-6106.
PUBLISHER: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 58
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000

Last Updated on STN: 2000
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000

AB **Spherical polystyrene** latex beads of about 2.0 mum diameter were coated with islands of silver or gold metal, about 5-200 nm in diameter, by reduction of aqueous **silver** or gold ions in the presence of sugar-coated **polystyrene** latex beads. The metal islands are held on the **bead** surface by a **polymeric** sugar derivative, **aminodextran**, covalently bound to the **polystyrene** aldehyde/sulfate **bead.** Images of the gold or **silver nanoparticle**-coated **polystyrene** beads, obtained with an optical microscope, show that gold, **silver** , and uncoated **polystyrene** beads can be distinguished by their different colors, red-purple, black, and colorless, respectively. Also, scanning electron micrographs of coated versus uncoated **polystyrene** beads show a distinct **granular bead** surface when metal nanostructures are present versus a smooth bead surface when they are absent. Nanoparticles of gold greater than about 50 nm in diameter on polystyrene beads showed enhanced 90 degrees or side light scatter (resonant Rayleigh scattering) with excitation at 633 nm but no enhancement (same light scatter intensity as uncoated polystyrene beads) at excitation wavelengths of 544, 488, and 458 nm. On the other hand, **nanoparticles** of **silver** greater than about 50 nm in diameter on **polystyrene** beads showed enhanced 90 degrees or side light scatter with excitation wavelengths of 458, 488, 544, and 633 nm but no enhancement with 351-365 nm excitation. Amplification of elastic scatter from both silver and gold colloids was maximally achieved with structures of 50-200 nm diameter, as shown in forward versus side scatter histograms obtained by flow cytometry. Side scatter enhancements of 2- to 10-fold were observed for gold- or **silver**-coated **polystyrene** beads over uncoated **polystyrene** beads of the same diameter. The origin of this wavelength-dependent, light scattering amplification that was observed by flow cytometry has been identified with excitation into surface plasmon resonance bands of gold and **silver nanoparticles** on **polystyrene** latex beads.

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=> d que stat l8
L2   (         1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L3               SEL  PLU=ON  L2 1- RN :       16 TERMS
L4   (        16)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L5   (        28)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L6   (         6)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L4
L7   (         4)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (SILVER OR AG)
L8             6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L6 OR L7)


=> d que stat l72
L70            9 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L71              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K033-38/IPC
L72            3 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND L71


=> d que stat l89
L19              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L88          110 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L89            5 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L88 AND L19


=> d que stat l121
L19              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L120          86 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L121           2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L120 AND L19


=> d his l145

     (FILE 'BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, CABA, LIFESCI, DRUGU, DRUGB, VETU,
     VETB, SCISEARCH, CONF, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:14:19 ON 06 FEB
     2006)
L145          14 S L144 AND L19

=> d que stat l145
L19              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L69              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L144         243 SEA L69
L145          14 SEA L144 AND L19


=> dup rem l8 l72 l89 l121 l145
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'CONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:52:34 ON 06 FEB 2006
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L72
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L89
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L121
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L145
L172 21 DUP REM L8 L72 L89 L121 L145 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-6' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWER '7' FROM FILE WPIX
ANSWERS '8-10' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '11-14' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWER '15' FROM FILE PASCAL
ANSWERS '16-19' FROM FILE DRUGB
ANSWERS '20-21' FROM FILE SCISEARCH

=> file stnguide
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:42 ON 06 FEB 2006

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 3, 2006 (20060203/UP).

=> d ibib ed ab l172 1021
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, DRUGB, SCISEARCH' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

21 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1-21

L172 ANSWER 1 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:927003 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:384310
TITLE: Delivery vehicle for **silver** ions
INVENTOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ablation Products LLC, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004093793	A2	20041104	WO 2004-US11805	20040416

WO 2004093793 A3 20050915
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2522191 AA 20041104 CA 2004-2522191 20040416
US 2004265390 A1 20041230 US 2004-825930 20040416
EP 1617850 A2 20060125 EP 2004-759928 20040416
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-463255P P 20030416
WO 2004-US11805 W 20040416

ED Entered STN: 04 Nov 2004

AB A delivery vehicle for a **silver** ion source such as **silver** nitrate, suitable for use in the treatment of menorrhagia, comprises a plurality of physiol. inert beads bearing a tissue cauterizing amount of a **silver** ion source. Preferably the beads are made of a physiol. inert polymer, ceramic or stainless steel. The **silver** ion source preferably is **silver** nitrate and can be substantially pure **silver** nitrate, or can comprise **silver** nitrate in combination with a binder or a diluent. Suitable binders include physiol. tolerable synthetic polymeric binders, polysaccharide binders, and the like. Diluents can include other salt materials such as potassium nitrate. The beads are useful in treating menorrhagia of a mammalian uterus. The beads can be delivered to the uterus via a catheter, and are distributed throughout the uterine cavity by uterine massage or like expedient. **Silver** ions are delivered to the endometrium and cause necrosis of the endometrial tissue. The **silver** ions remaining within the uterine cavity can then be neutralized with a sodium chloride solution delivered to the uterus e.g., by catheter, and the beads recovered from the uterus.

L172 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:119204 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:135645
TITLE: Intrauterine chemical necrosing method and composition
INVENTOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neuwirth, Robert S., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9640171	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US9560	19960606

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,

IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN

CA 2224164	AA	19961219	CA 1996-2224164	19960606
AU 9661621	A1	19961230	AU 1996-61621	19960606
AU 697897	B2	19981022		
EP 831858	A1	19980401	EP 1996-919226	19960606
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
JP 11507353	T2	19990629	JP 1996-501855	19960606
US 6187346	B1	20010213	US 1997-895424	19970715
US 6197351	B1	20010306	US 1997-932727	19970917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-486561 A	19950607
			US 1996-614786 A	19960308
			WO 1996-US9560 W	19960606

ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 1997

AB A method and composition for effecting chemical necrosis of a tissue lining of a mammalian body cavity, particularly a uterine endometrium, by delivering a caustic tissue necrosing composition, e.g., a **silver** nitrate and dextran paste, to the tissue to be necrosed and allowing the paste to remain in contact with the target tissue for a period of time sufficient to chemical necrose the entire tissue lining, and then contacting the caustic composition with a deactivating agent, e.g., an aqueous sodium chloride solution, thereby rendering the caustic composition non-caustic, and then rinsing the cavity. Compns. and methods for delivering medicaments are also disclosed. Thus, the composition for treating the endometrium of the uterus consisted of AgNO3 43, dextran 29 and H2O 29%.

L172 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:76520 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:76520
TITLE: Evaluation of polymer flock and metal alloy intra-tubal device in pigtail monkeys
AUTHOR(S): Richart, Ralph M.; **Neuwirth, Robert S.**; Nuwayser, Elie S.; Fenoglio, Cecilia M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Physicians Surg., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, USA
SOURCE: Contraception (1978), 18(5), 459-68
CODEN: CCPTAY; ISSN: 0010-7824
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

AB Two intratubal devices, 1 covered with a flock made from ethylene vinyl acetate and the other constructed of titanium-aluminum-vanadium alloy with an etched surface were evaluated after being placed in the Fallopian tubes of pigtail monkeys. In some instances, the devices were medicated with 10% AgNO3 or 50% quinacrine-HCl [69-05-6]. The microflock device anchored in the tube mech., but there was no evidence that either the polymeric or metal alloy device formed an actual attachment with Fallopian tube epithelium. A mech. design approach to intratubal devices may be more productive than one which assumes a tissue-device bond.

L172 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:447142 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:47142
TITLE: Chemical induction of tubal blockade in the monkey
AUTHOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.**; Richart, Ralph M.; Taylor, Howard Canning, Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Internatl. Inst. Study Hum. Reprod., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, USA

SOURCE: Obstetrics & Gynecology (New York, NY, United States) (1971), 38(1), 51-4
CODEN: OBGNAS; ISSN: 0029-7844
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB Eight pigtail monkeys were subjected to retrograde instillation of toxic materials into the fallopian tubes during laparotomy. The substances used were hydrophilic ointment with 10 and 20% $AgNO_3$, hydrophilic ointment with 50% $ZnCl_2$, and Me α- ecyanoacrylate with 5% $ZnCl_2$. Inflammation of the tubes was evident at 3 weeks, invasion by fibroblasts at 5 weeks, and total occlusion at 7 weeks. Fibrosis may have proceeded most rapidly in the tubes treated with $AgNO_3$. The application of such chemical methods to occlusion of human fallopian tubes was discussed.

L172 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:141609 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:141609
TITLE: Use of water-soluble polymers as **silver** ion carriers for fallopian tube closure
AUTHOR(S): Hsia, H. T.; Gregor, H. P.; **Neuwirth, R. S.**; Richart, R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Columbia Univ., New York, NY, USA
SOURCE: Papers presented at [the] Meeting - American Chemical Society, Division of Organic Coatings and Plastics Chemistry (1976), 36(1), 350-5
CODEN: ACOCAO; ISSN: 0096-512X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB A small rod, which contained an appropriate amount of **Ag** ion, which could be released in a relatively short period of time after insertion within the fallopian tube to effect cauterization and subsequent tubal closure, in a carrier system which would become a gel after insertion and retain the chemical locally was prepared Rods were made of various combinations of the **Ag** salts of alginic acid, $AgNO_2$, Na alginate [9005-38-3] and the poly(oxyethylene)- poly(oxypropylene) copolymers (Pluronics). In vitro studies showed that high concns. of **Ag** ions could be present in the rod, and that **Ag** ions which formed complexes with the alginates could be displaced by excess Ca ions. Rods which varied from those which dispersed almost immediately after insertion to those which remained intact for hours or days were tested in rabbits and monkeys. Closure was not achieved, largely because of the invaginated fallopian epithelium. Subsequent, similar formulations injected as pastes showed promise.

L172 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:8595 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:8595
TITLE: Fallopian tube cauterization by **silver** ion-polymer gels
AUTHOR(S): Gregor, Harry P.; Hsia, H. T.; Palevsky, Sheila; **Neuwirth, R. S.**; Richart, R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Eng. Appl. Chem., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, USA
SOURCE: ACS Symposium Series (1976), 33(Controlled Release Polym. Formulations, Symp., 1976), 147-56
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB **Ag** release from a Pluronic F 127 [9003-11-6] insert in cellulose tubelets in a saline composition (in vitro) was essentially complete within 15 min while release from Na alginate [9005-38-3] or Na alginate containing AgOAc inserts was prolonged. Several types of inserts were implanted into rabbit of monkey fallopian tubes and the histol. results reported. E.g., an insert containing 50% AgNO3 in 40% **Ag** alginate [9035-88-5] and 10% Ca glycerophosphate [57-03-4] inserted into a rabbit for 3 weeks caused necrosis extending into the fat.

L172 ANSWER 7 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-024143 [02] WPIX
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-018523
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-007401
TITLE: Safe, controllable treatment of menorrhagia - by applying caustic composition, preferably silver nitrate, to uterine endometrium then deactivating.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 P32 P34
INVENTOR(S): **NEUWIRTH, R S**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NEUW-I) NEUWIRTH R S
COUNTRY COUNT: 83
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9851244	A1	19981119	(199902)*	EN	47
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9873785	A	19981208	(199916)		
US 5891457	A	19990406	(199921)		
EP 1006964	A1	20000614	(200033)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
US 6165492	A	20001226	(200103)		
MX 9910446	A1	20000801	(200137)		
JP 2002500644	W	20020108	(200206)		40
AU 746426	B	20020502	(200238)		
RU 2246954	C2	20050227	(200517)		
EP 1006964	B1	20050406	(200523)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
DE 69829672	E	20050512	(200532)		
ES 2239390	T3	20050916	(200562)		
DE 69829672	T2	20050929	(200565)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9851244	A1		WO 1998-US9560	19980511
AU 9873785	A		AU 1998-73785	19980511
US 5891457	A		US 1997-854604	19970512
EP 1006964	A1		EP 1998-921108	19980511
			WO 1998-US9560	19980511
US 6165492	A	Cont of	US 1997-854604	19970512
			US 1999-252445	19990218

MX 9910446	A1	MX 1999-10446	19991112
JP 2002500644	W	JP 1998-549367	19980511
		WO 1998-US9560	19980511
AU 746426	B	AU 1998-73785	19980511
RU 2246954	C2	WO 1998-US9560	19980511
		RU 1999-125772	19980511
EP 1006964	B1	EP 1998-921108	19980511
		WO 1998-US9560	19980511
DE 69829672	E	DE 1998-629672	19980511
		EP 1998-921108	19980511
		WO 1998-US9560	19980511
ES 2239390	T3	EP 1998-921108	19980511
DE 69829672	T2	DE 1998-629672	19980511
		EP 1998-921108	19980511
		WO 1998-US9560	19980511

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9873785	A	Based on	WO 9851244
EP 1006964	A1	Based on	WO 9851244
US 6165492	A	Cont of	US 5891457
JP 2002500644	W	Based on	WO 9851244
AU 746426	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9873785
		Based on	WO 9851244
RU 2246954	C2	Based on	WO 9851244
EP 1006964	B1	Based on	WO 9851244
DE 69829672	E	Based on	EP 1006964
		Based on	WO 9851244
ES 2239390	T3	Based on	EP 1006964
DE 69829672	T2	Based on	EP 1006964
		Based on	WO 9851244

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-854604 19970512; US 1999-252445 19990218

ED 19990113

AB WO 9851244 A UPAB: 19990113

Treatment of menorrhagia comprises: (a) applying a caustic composition (CC) to the endometrium (EM); (b) allowing CC to remain in contact with EM to effect chemical necrosis; (c) contacting CC with a deactivating agent (DA) which deactivates CC and stops necrosis rapidly; and (d) withdrawing the deactivated CC and DA from the uterus. A claimed method for treating the lining of a body cavity while protecting non-target tissue involves: (i) applying a non-caustic DA (which will deactivate the CC used in step (ii)) to the non-target tissue; (ii) applying CC to the lining; (iii) allowing CC to remain in contact with the lining to effect chemical necrosis; (iv) contacting CC with DA to deactivate CC and stop necrosis rapidly, where DA comprises (in weight %) dextran (32-40) and normal saline (60-68) and has a viscosity of 220-600 cps; and (v) withdrawing deactivated CC and DA. A claimed kit for treating EM comprises: (a) a chemical cauterising paste comprising (in weight %) caustic agent (10-50), inert carrier (30-80) and water (0-55), of suitable viscosity to remain in contact with the EM in an amount and for a time to effect chemical necrosis, while being sufficiently fluid to cover all EM and sufficiently viscous not to enter the fallopian tubes; and (b) a neutralising agent as for DA in step (v) above.

USE - As well as menorrhagia treatment as above, the body lining treatment method may be used e.g. for delivery of other agents such as antiinflammatories (e.g. cortisone).

ADVANTAGE - The methods provide effective chemical necrosis of EM to treat menorrhagia and encourage amenorrhoea, without many of the disadvantages and dangerous features of prior art intrauterine necrosing techniques. The method is relatively inexpensive. The paste is easy to use, and easily and safely deactivated. The chemical necrosis can be rapidly controlled and terminated to limit the locus of the destructive effect and prevent damage to surrounding non-target tissue and organs. Dwg.1/8

L172 ANSWER 8 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74275838 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4367035
TITLE: Further studies on chemical closure of the Fallopian tubes in the monkey.
AUTHOR: **Neuwirth R S**; Ryu K; Richart R M
SOURCE: American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, (1974 Jun 15) 119 (4) 463-5.
Journal code: 0370476. ISSN: 0002-9378.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19740917
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19740917

L172 ANSWER 9 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72007847 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4999515
TITLE: Transvaginal human sterilization: a preliminary report.
AUTHOR: Richart R M; Gutierrez Najar A J; **Neuwirth R S**
SOURCE: American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, (1971 Sep) 111 (1) 108-10.
Journal code: 0370476. ISSN: 0002-9378.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19711207
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19711207

L172 ANSWER 10 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76073879 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1105014
TITLE: Female sterilization. An overview.
AUTHOR: Richart R M; Darabi K F; **Neuwirth R S**
SOURCE: Major problems in obstetrics and gynecology, (1975) 8 81-101. Ref: 44
Journal code: 0261660. ISSN: 0076-2873.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760209
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760209

L172 ANSWER 11 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:404289 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100404289
TITLE: Intrauterine chemical necrosing method and composition.
AUTHOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.** [Inventor]
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6197351 20010306
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Mar. 6, 2001) Vol. 1244, No. 1. e-file. CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2002
ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2002
AB A method and composition for effecting chemical necrosis of a tissue lining of a mammalian body cavity, particularly a uterine endometrium, by delivering a caustic tissue necrosing composition, e.g., a **silver** nitrate and dextran paste, to the tissue to be necrosed and allowing the paste to remain in contact with the target tissue for a period of time sufficient to chemically necrose substantially the entirety of the tissue lining, and then contacting the caustic composition with a deactivating agent, e.g., an aqueous sodium chloride solution, thereby rendering the caustic composition non-caustic, and then rinsing the cavity. Compositions and methods for delivering medicaments are also disclosed.

L172 ANSWER 12 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:361134 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100361134
TITLE: Intrauterine chemical cauterizing method and composition.
AUTHOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.** [Inventor, Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Englewood, NJ, USA
ASSIGNEE: Ablation Products, Inc., Englewood, NJ, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6187346 20010213
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb. 13, 2001) Vol. 1243, No. 2. e-file. CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
ED Entered STN: 2 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB A method and composition for effecting necrosis of a tissue lining of a mammalian body cavity, particularly a uterine endometrium, by introducing an applicator comprising a hysteroscope housing a first and a second catheter connected to a catheter into the uterus, distending the uterus by

introducing CO2 gas under pressure, delivering a **silver** nitrate paste to the endometrium through the first catheter and allowing the paste to remain a sufficient amount of time to substantially cauterize the entirety of the tissue lining, particularly the endometrium and delivering an aqueous sodium chloride solution to the uterus through the second catheter thereby neutralizing the **silver** nitrate and rinsing the uterine cavity.

L172 ANSWER 13 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:293698 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100293698
TITLE: Intrauterine chemical necrosing method, composition, and apparatus.
AUTHOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.** [Inventor, Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: 400 Gloucester St., Englewood, NJ, 07631, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6165492 20001226
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec. 26, 2000) Vol. 1241, No. 4. e-file. CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB A method and composition for effecting chemical necrosis of a tissue lining of a mammalian body cavity, particularly a uterine endometrium, by delivering a caustic tissue necrosing composition, e.g., a **silver** nitrate and dextran paste, to the tissue to be necrosed and allowing the paste to remain in contact with the target tissue for a period of time sufficient to chemically necrose substantially the entirety of the tissue lining, and then contacting the caustic composition with a deactivating agent, e.g., an aqueous sodium chloride solution, thereby rendering the caustic composition non-caustic, and then rinsing the cavity. Compositions and methods for delivering medicaments are also disclosed.

L172 ANSWER 14 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:305448 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900305448
TITLE: Intrauterine chemical necrosing method, composition, and apparatus.
AUTHOR(S): **Neuwirth, Robert S.** [Inventor, Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: 400 Gloucester St., Englewood, NJ, 07631, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5891457 19990615
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (15-JUN-99) Vol. 1221, No. 1. print. CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1999
ED Entered STN: 12 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1999
AB A method and composition for effecting chemical necrosis of a tissue lining of a mammalian body cavity, particularly a uterine endometrium, by delivering a caustic tissue necrosing composition, e.g., a **silver** nitrate and dextran paste, to the tissue to be necrosed and allowing the paste to remain in contact with the target tissue for a period of time

sufficient to chemically necrose substantially the entirety of the tissue lining, and then contacting the caustic composition with a deactivating agent, e.g., an aqueous sodium chloride solution, thereby rendering the caustic composition non-caustic, and then rinsing the cavity. Compositions and methods for delivering medicaments are also disclosed.

L172 ANSWER 15 OF 21 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977-0284846 PASCAL
TITLE: Fallopian tube cauterization by **silver** ion-polymer gels.
AUTHOR: GREGOR H. P.; HSIA H. T.; PALEVSKY S.; **NEUWIRTH R. S.**; RICHART R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. chem. eng. appl. chem., Columbia univ., New York, N.Y. 10027
SOURCE: A.C.S. Symp. Ser., (1976), 33, 147-156, 16 refs.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: CNRS-17351
UP 20030206

L172 ANSWER 16 OF 21 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-10929 M P
TITLE: EVALUATION OF POLYMER FLOCK AND METAL ALLOY INTRA-TUBAL DEVICE IN PIGTAIL MONKEYS.
AUTHOR: RICHART R M; **NEUWIRTH R S**; NUWAYSER E S; FENOGLIO C M
LOCATION: NEW YORK,N.Y.,USA.
SOURCE: CONTRACEPTION (18, NO.5, 459-68, 1978)
LANGUAGE: English

L172 ANSWER 17 OF 21 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976-20065 P G
TITLE: USE OF WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMERS AS **SILVER** ION CARRIERS FOR FALLOPIAN TUBE CLOSURE.
AUTHOR: HSIA H T; GREGOR H P; **NEUWIRTH R S**; RICHART R M
LOCATION: NEW YORK,N.Y.,USA.
SOURCE: ABSTR.PAPERS, AM.CHEM.SOC. CENTEN.MEET. ORPL (92, 1976)

L172 ANSWER 18 OF 21 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974-27003 P
TITLE: FURTHER STUDIES ON CHEMICAL CLOSURE OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBES IN THE MONKEY.
AUTHOR: **NEUWIRTH R S**; RYU K; RICHART R M
LOCATION: NEW YORK,N.Y.,USA.
SOURCE: AM.J.OBSTET.GYNECOL. (119, NO.4, 463-65, 1974)

L172 ANSWER 19 OF 21 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971-28957 P
TITLE: CHEMICAL INDUCTION OF TUBAL BLOCKADE IN THE MONKEY.
AUTHOR: **NEUWIRTH R S**; RICHART R M; TAYLOR H C JR.
LOCATION: NEW YORK,N.Y.
SOURCE: OBSTET.GYNECOL. (38, NO.1, 51-54, 1971)

L172 ANSWER 20 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:413796 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: CL118

TITLE: FALLOPIAN-TUBE CAUTERIZATION BY **SILVER** ION-POLYMER GELS
AUTHOR: GREGOR H P (Reprint); HSIA H T; PALEVSKY S; **NEUWIRTH R S**; RICHART R M
CORPORATE SOURCE: COLUMBIA UNIV, COLL PHYS & SURG, NEW YORK, NY 10032; COLUMBIA UNIV, DEPT CHEM ENGN & APPL CHEM, NEW YORK, NY 10027; ST LUKES HOSP CTR, NEW YORK, NY 10025
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ACS SYMPOSIUM SERIES, (1976) No. 33, pp. 147-156. ISSN: 0097-6156.
PUBLISHER: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 16
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994
ED Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

L172 ANSWER 21 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:119136 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: BK352
TITLE: USE OF WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMERS AS **SILVER** ION CARRIERS FOR FALLOPIAN-TUBE CLOSURE
AUTHOR: HSIA H T (Reprint); GREGOR H P; **NEUWIRTH R S**; RICHART R M
CORPORATE SOURCE: COLUMBIA UNIV, 353 TERRACE, NEW YORK, NY 10027; ST LUKES HOSP CTR, NEW YORK, NY 10025; COLUMBIA UNIV, COLL PHYS & SURG, NEW YORK, NY 10032
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, (1976) Supp. [I], pp. 92-92. ISSN: 0065-7727.
PUBLISHER: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994
ED Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

=> file stnguide
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:54:50 ON 06 FEB 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 3, 2006 (20060203/UP).

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=> d his ful
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:23:33 ON 06 FEB 2006)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:23:41 ON 06 FEB 2006
               ACT ARN930HCAAPP/A
               ---------
L1             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
               ---------
               ACT ARN930HCAINV/A
               ---------
L2   (         1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L3               SEL PLU=ON  L2 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L4   (        16)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L5   (        28)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L6   (         6)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L4
L7   (         4)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (SILVER OR AG)
L8             6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L6 OR L7)
               ---------

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:23:56 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:24:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
               ACT ARN930WPIAPP/A
               ---------
L9             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
               ---------

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:24:38 ON 06 FEB 2006
               ACT ARN930REGAPP/A
               ---------
L10  (         1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L11              SEL PLU=ON  L10 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L12           16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
               ---------
L13            8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND PMS/CI
               SAVE TEMP L13 ARN930CLPOL/A
               D SCAN
L14          298 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN,CRN
               SAVE TEMP L14 ARN930PYRROL/A
L15         1033 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN,CRN
               SAVE TEMP L15 ARN930DEX/A
L16           70 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7757-79-1/RN,CRN
               SAVE TEMP L16 ARN930KNO3/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:29:11 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:30:11 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D SCAN L8

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:30:22 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:33:55 ON 06 FEB 2006
L17            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT (L14 OR L15)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:34:22 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:34:42 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D SCAN L17
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     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:35:31 ON 06 FEB 2006
L18             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?PARTICLE
                 OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR ?PARTICUL? OR MICROPARTICU
                L? OR NANOPARTICUL? OR ?GRANUL? OR MICROGRANUL? OR NANOGRANUL?
L19             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER OR AG
L20             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYMER? OR HOMOPOLYMER? OR POLYPROPYLEN?
                OR POLYSTYREN? OR POLYETHYLEN? OR PET

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:38:55 ON 06 FEB 2006
                ACT ARN930AGCMP/A
               ---------
L21 (         1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-825930/APPS
L22             SEL PLU=ON  L21 1- RN :      16 TERMS
L23 (        16)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22
L24           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND AG/ELS
               ---------
                D SCAN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:39:26 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:40:22 ON 06 FEB 2006
L25             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L26             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L27          4574 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L26
L28           139 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND (L14 OR L15)
L29             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L16
                D SCAN TI HIT
L30          4601 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 (L) L18
L31         12186 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26(L) L18
L32           278 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND (L30 OR L31)
L33           194 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L30 AND L31
L34          1387 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 (L) L19
L35            38 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND L34
L36          4223 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 (L) L20
L37            54 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND L36
L38            73 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 OR L37

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:46:20 ON 06 FEB 2006
L39             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?BEAD OR MICROBEAD OR NANOBEAD OR ?SPHER?
                OR MICROSPHER? OR NANOSPHER?

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:47:20 ON 06 FEB 2006
L40          5397 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 (L) L39
L41           718 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 (L) L39
L42            86 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND (L40 OR L41)
L43            41 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (L36 OR L34)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:50:21 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:50:46 ON 06 FEB 2006
L44            11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L39
L45            61 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L18
L46            54 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 OR L43 OR L44
L47            45 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
L48             6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND ?PHARM?/SC,SX
                D SCAN TI HIT
                D QUE L29
                D QUE L43
L49             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND (PHARM?/SX,SC)
L50             5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND PHARM?/SC,SX
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     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:55:00 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:55:20 ON 06 FEB 2006
L51       28121 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 (L) L19
L52      166867 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYMERS+PFT,OLD/CT
L53         308 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 (L) L19

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:56:07 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:56:40 ON 06 FEB 2006
L54      196484 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 (L) (L18 OR L39)
L55        4425 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 (L) (L18 OR L39)
L56          22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L55
L57           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 AND PHARM?/SC,SX

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:58:24 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D QUE

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:59:05 ON 06 FEB 2006
L58          62 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND (L18 OR L39)
L59           7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND ?DELIVER?
L60          65 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L58 OR L59
L61           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND PHARM?/SC,SX
               D SCAN TI HIT
L62          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 OR L50 OR L61

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:01:14 ON 06 FEB 2006
               E DRUG DELIVERY/CT
               E E7+PFT,OLD/CT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:01:43 ON 06 FEB 2006
L63            QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L64           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L63
L65          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 OR L50 OR L61 OR L64
               D SCAN TI HIT

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:03:16 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:04:23 ON 06 FEB 2006
L66          13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR
               MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)
               SAVE TEMP L66 ARN930HCA1B/A
L67           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 NOT L66
               SAVE TEMP L67 ARN930HCA1A/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:05:23 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:05:43 ON 06 FEB 2006
L68          12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 NOT L8
               D SCAN TI

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:06:01 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:07:25 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:07:40 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D QUE L66

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:19:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
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L69             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:19:37 ON 06 FEB 2006
L70           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L71             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K033-38/IPC
L72           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND L71
                SAVE TEMP L72 ARN930WPIINV/A
L73             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((P1752 OR P1741)(P) S1467)/PLE
L74             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((P1343 OR P1150)(P)S1467)/PLE
L75             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((P1161 OR P1150)(P)S1467)/PLE
L76             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A547/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L77          26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 AND (L73 OR L74)
L78           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND L71
                D TRI 1-2
                D TRI L77 1-5
L79           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND A61?/IPC
                D TRI 1-4
L80           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND A61P?/IPC
                D BIB L79 1-4

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:26:27 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:27:46 ON 06 FEB 2006
L81           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND R01851/PLE
L82           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L79 OR L81
                SAVE TEMP L82 ARN930WPI1B/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:28:41 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:28:59 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:29:07 ON 06 FEB 2006
L83       64751 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L84          38 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND A61K033-38/IPC
L85          36 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L84 AND (L18/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI OR
                L39/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI)
L86          34 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L85 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)
                D KWIC
                D QUE
                SAVE TEMP L86 ARN930USP1B/A
L87           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L85 NOT L86
                SAVE TEMP L87 ARN930USP1A/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:33:15 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:33:47 ON 06 FEB 2006
L88         110 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L89           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L88 AND L19
                SAVE TEMP L89 ARN930MEDINV/A
                D TRI 1-5
                E POLYMER/CT
                E E24+ALL
                E POLYMERS/CT
                E SILVER/CT
                E E50+ALL

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:35:58 ON 06 FEB 2006
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L*** DEL     SEL L17 1- CHEM :   17641 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF
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     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:36:13 ON 06 FEB 2006
L90      429132 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYMERS+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L91        7042 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER+PFT,OLD,NT/CT

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:39:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
               SET SMARTSELECT ON
L92            SEL PLU=ON  L24 1- CHEM :     227 TERMS
               SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:39:19 ON 06 FEB 2006
L93      201576 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L92
L94        1953 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L95        9738 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L90 OR L94) AND (L91 OR L93)
               D TRI 1-2
L96         506 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (10A) L20
L97        7887 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 (15A) (L18 OR L39)
L98          81 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L95 AND L96
L99          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND L97
L100          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L101         10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L99 OR L100
L102          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND ?DEXTRAN?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:43:04 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D QUE L14
L103          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/RN
               D QUE L15
L104          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9004-54-0/RN
               D QUE L16
L105          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7757-79-1/RN

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:44:15 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:44:34 ON 06 FEB 2006
               SELECT L104 1- CN
               SELECT L103 1- CN
               SELECT L105 1- CN

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:45:52 ON 06 FEB 2006
L*** DEL       0 S L98 AND E75-E125
L106           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/BI OR CDC-H/BI
                 OR "DEX 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B1355"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN D 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PT 25"/BI
                 OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/BI OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 10"/BI
                 OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T
                 20"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 500"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN T 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN 1000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 110"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN 15"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 2000"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN 20000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 250"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 3000"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN 40"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 45"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 60"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 70"/BI OR
                 "DEXTRAN 75"/BI OR DEXTRAN/BI OR DEXTRANEN/BI OR DEXTRANS/BI
                 OR DEXTRAVEN/BI OR EUDEXTRAN/BI OR EXPANDEX/BI OR "G 75"/BI OR
                 GENTRAN/BI OR HEMODEX/BI OR HYSCON/BI OR HYSKON/BI OR INFUCOLL/
                 BI OR INTRADER/BI OR INTRADEX/BI OR LMD/BI OR LMWD/BI))
L107           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND (("ACP 10"/BI OR "AGENT AT 717"/BI
                 OR "AGRIMER K 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 15"/BI OR "AGRIMER 30"/BI OR
                 "AGRIMER 90"/BI OR "ALBIGEN A"/BI OR "ALDACOL Q"/BI OR
                 "ANTARON P 804"/BI OR "ANTITOX VANA"/BI OR "AT 717"/BI OR "B
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7509"/BI OR BOLINAN/BI OR "CEVIAN A 88036"/BI OR "DISCOL K 30L"/BI OR "DISINTEX 200"/BI OR "DIVERGAN EF"/BI OR "DIVERGAN F"/BI OR "DIVERGAN RS"/BI OR "GAFTEX AE-K 15"/BI OR "GANEX P 804"/BI OR HEMODESIS/BI OR HEMODEZ/BI OR "K 115 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 115"/BI OR "K 12"/BI OR "K 120 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 120"/BI OR "K 15 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 15"/BI OR "K 17"/BI OR "K 25 (SURFACTANT)"/BI OR "K 25"/BI OR "K 29-32"/BI OR "K 30"/BI OR "K 30C"/BI OR "K 60 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 60"/BI OR "K 85 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 85"/BI OR "K 90"/BI OR "K 92 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 92"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER "/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE POLYMER"/BI OR 143RP/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-VINYL-, POLYMERS"/BI OR "40K (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR 40K/BI))

L108 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND ((COLLO-BO/BI OR "E 252"/BI OR NITER/BI OR NITRE/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT (1:1)"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "POTASSIUM NITRATE"/BI OR SALTPETER/BI))

L109 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L99 OR L100 OR L101 OR L102 OR (L106 OR L107 OR L108)
D TRI 1-11
D QUE

L110 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 AND L97
D QUE
D TRI L110 13

L111 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND ?DEXTRAN?

L112 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/BI OR CDC-H/BI OR "DEX 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B1355"/BI OR "DEXTRAN D 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PT 25"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/BI OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 20"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 15"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 20000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 250"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 3000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 45"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 60"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 75"/BI OR DEXTRAN/BI OR DEXTRANEN/BI OR DEXTRANS/BI OR DEXTRAVEN/BI OR EUDEXTRAN/BI OR EXPANDEX/BI OR "G 75"/BI OR GENTRAN/BI OR HEMODEX/BI OR HYSCON/BI OR HYSKON/BI OR INFUCOLL/BI OR INTRADER/BI OR INTRADEX/BI OR LMD/BI OR LMWD/BI))

L113 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND (("ACP 10"/BI OR "AGENT AT 717"/BI OR "AGRIMER K 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 15"/BI OR "AGRIMER 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 90"/BI OR "ALBIGEN A"/BI OR "ALDACOL Q"/BI OR "ANTARON P 804"/BI OR "ANTITOX VANA"/BI OR "AT 717"/BI OR "B 7509"/BI OR BOLINAN/BI OR "CEVIAN A 88036"/BI OR "DISCOL K 30L"/BI OR "DISINTEX 200"/BI OR "DIVERGAN EF"/BI OR "DIVERGAN F"/BI OR "DIVERGAN RS"/BI OR "GAFTEX AE-K 15"/BI OR "GANEX P 804"/BI OR HEMODESIS/BI OR HEMODEZ/BI OR "K 115 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 115"/BI OR "K 12"/BI OR "K 120 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 120"/BI OR "K 15 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 15"/BI OR "K 17"/BI OR "K 25 (SURFACTANT)"/BI OR "K 25"/BI OR "K 29-32"/BI OR "K 30"/BI OR "K 30C"/BI OR "K 60 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 60"/BI OR "K 85 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 85"/BI OR "K 90"/BI OR "K 92 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 92"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER "/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE POLYMER"/BI OR 143RP/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINO

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                NE, 1-VINYL-, POLYMERS"/BI OR "40K (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR
                40K/BI))
L114          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L110 AND ((COLLO-BO/BI OR "E 252"/BI OR
                NITER/BI OR NITRE/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT (1:1)"/BI
                OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID, POTASSIUM
                SALT"/BI OR "POTASSIUM NITRATE"/BI OR SALTPETER/BI))
L115         34 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L109 OR L110 OR L111 OR L112 OR L113 OR
                L114)
L116         33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L115 AND (L18 OR L39)
L117         34 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L115 OR L116
                D TRI 1-10
L118         15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L117 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004
                OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)
                SAVE TEMP L118 ARN930MED1B/A
                D QUE
L119         19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L117 NOT L118
                SAVE TEMP L119 ARN930MED1A/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:57:48 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:58:23 ON 06 FEB 2006
L120         86 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUWIRTH, R?/AU
L121          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L120 AND L19
                SAVE TEMP L121 ARN930EMBINV/A
                D TRI 1-2

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:58:54 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:59:16 ON 06 FEB 2006
L122       7229 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 (10A) (L18 OR L39)
L123        446 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (10A) L20
L124       1626 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (15A) (L18 OR L39)
L125         26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L122 AND L123 AND L124
                D TRI 1-5

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:00:27 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:01:01 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:01:10 ON 06 FEB 2006
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L126            SEL PLU=ON  L24 1- CHEM :     227 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:01:11 ON 06 FEB 2006
L127     148563 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L126
L128      14378 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L129        253 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L127 AND L128
                E POLYMER/CT
L130        253 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L129 AND POLYMER+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
                E SILVER/CT
L131       5583 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SILVER+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L132         65 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L130 AND L131
L133         18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L132 AND (L18 OR L39)
L134         43 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L125 OR L133
L135          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L132 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L136          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L134 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L137          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L134 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/BI OR CDC-H/BI
                OR "DEX 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/BI OR "DEXTRAN B1355"/BI OR
                "DEXTRAN D 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/BI OR "DEXTRAN PT 25"/BI
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OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/BI OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 20"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN T 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 1000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 110"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 15"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 150"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 2000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 20000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 250"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 3000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 45"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 500"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 60"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 70"/BI OR "DEXTRAN 75"/BI OR DEXTRAN/BI OR DEXTRANEN/BI OR DEXTRANS/BI OR DEXTRAVEN/BI OR EUDEXTRAN/BI OR EXPANDEX/BI OR "G 75"/BI OR GENTRAN/BI OR HEMODEX/BI OR HYSCON/BI OR HYSKON/BI OR INFUCOLL/BI OR INTRADER/BI OR INTRADEX/BI OR LMD/BI OR LMWD/BI))

L138 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 AND (("ACP 10"/BI OR "AGENT AT 717"/BI OR "AGRIMER K 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 15"/BI OR "AGRIMER 30"/BI OR "AGRIMER 90"/BI OR "ALBIGEN A"/BI OR "ALDACOL Q"/BI OR "ANTARON P 804"/BI OR "ANTITOX VANA"/BI OR "AT 717"/BI OR "B 7509"/BI OR BOLINAN/BI OR "CEVIAN A 88036"/BI OR "DISCOL K 30L"/BI OR "DISINTEX 200"/BI OR "DIVERGAN EF"/BI OR "DIVERGAN F"/BI OR "DIVERGAN RS"/BI OR "GAFTEX AE-K 15"/BI OR "GANEX P 804"/BI OR HEMODESIS/BI OR HEMODEZ/BI OR "K 115 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 115"/BI OR "K 12"/BI OR "K 120 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 120"/BI OR "K 15 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 15"/BI OR "K 17"/BI OR "K 25 (SURFACTANT)"/BI OR "K 25"/BI OR "K 29-32"/BI OR "K 30"/BI OR "K 30C"/BI OR "K 60 (POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 60"/BI OR "K 85 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 85"/BI OR "K 90"/BI OR "K 92 (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR "K 92"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE POLYMER"/BI OR 143RP/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-VINYL-, POLYMERS"/BI OR "40K (VINYL POLYMER)"/BI OR 40K/BI))

L139 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 AND ((COLLO-BO/BI OR "E 252"/BI OR NITER/BI OR NITRE/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT (1:1)"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "NITRIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT"/BI OR "POTASSIUM NITRATE"/BI OR SALTPETER/BI))

L140 43 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L134 OR L135 OR L136 OR L137 OR L138 OR L139)
D TRI 1-5

L141 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)
SAVE TEMP L141 ARN930EMB1B/A

L142 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 NOT L141
SAVE TEMP L142 ARN930EMB1A/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:07:34 ON 06 FEB 2006

FILE 'APOLLIT' ENTERED AT 11:12:06 ON 06 FEB 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:12:52 ON 06 FEB 2006
D QUE L17

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:13:33 ON 06 FEB 2006

L143 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND APOLLIT/LC

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:13:46 ON 06 FEB 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, CABA, LIFESCI, DRUGU, DRUGB, VETU, VETB, SCISEARCH, CONF, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:14:19 ON 06 FEB 2006

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L144        243 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69
L145         14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L144 AND L19
                SAVE TEMP L145 ARN930MULINV/A

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:15:46 ON 06 FEB 2006
L*** DEL  19630 S L13
L146       8635 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L147      10871 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L148         17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L146 AND L147
L149         16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L148 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004
                OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)
                SAVE TEMP L149 ARN930BIO1B/A
L150          1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L148 NOT L149
                SAVE TEMP L150 ARN930BIO1A/A

     FILE 'BIOSIS, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, CABA, LIFESCI, DRUGU, DRUGB, VETU,
     VETB, SCISEARCH, CONF, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:18:20 ON 06 FEB
     2006
L151      48197 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L20 (7A) (L18 OR L39))
L152       4386 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 (10A) L20
L153      11141 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19(10A)(L18 OR L39)
L154        359 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L151 AND L152
L155        311 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L154 AND L153
L156          5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L155 AND ?DEXTRAN?
L157          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L155 AND ((A-DEXTRAN/CN OR CDC-H/CN
                OR "DEX 500"/CN OR "DEXTRAN B 512"/CN OR "DEXTRAN B1355"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN D 10"/CN OR "DEXTRAN PL 1S"/CN OR "DEXTRAN PT 25"/CN
                OR "DEXTRAN PVD"/CN OR "DEXTRAN RMI"/CN OR "DEXTRAN T 10"/CN
                OR "DEXTRAN T 110"/CN OR "DEXTRAN T 150"/CN OR "DEXTRAN T
                20"/CN OR "DEXTRAN T 2000"/CN OR "DEXTRAN T 500"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN T 70"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 1.5"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 10"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN 1000"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 10000"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 110"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN 15"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 150"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 2000"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN 20000"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 250"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 3000"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN 40"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 40000"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 45"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN 500"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 60"/CN OR "DEXTRAN 70"/CN OR
                "DEXTRAN 75"/CN OR DEXTRAN/CN OR DEXTRANEN/CN OR DEXTRANS/CN
                OR DEXTRAVEN/CN OR EUDEXTRAN/CN OR EXPANDEX/CN OR "G 75"/CN OR
                GENTRAN/CN OR HEMODEX/CN OR HYSCON/CN OR HYSKON/CN OR INFUCOLL/
                CN OR INTRADER/CN OR INTRADEX/CN OR LMD/CN OR LMWD/CN))
L158         17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L155 AND ?PYRROLID?
L159          0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L155 AND (KNO3 OR (POTASSIUM (1A) NITRATE)
                OR SALTPETER OR (SALT(1W) PETER))
L160        242 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L155 AND L19/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP
L161        244 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L155 AND L20/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP
L162        209 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L160 AND L161
L163        173 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L162 AND (L18/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP OR
                L39/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP)
L164          8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L163 AND (?DELIVER? OR ?RELEAS?)
                D QUE
L165          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L163 AND (?DRUG OR ?PHARM? OR ?THERAP?)
L166          8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L163 AND (?ADMIN? OR ?TREAT?)
L167         38 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L156 OR L158 OR L159 OR (L164 OR L165 OR
                L166)
L168         16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L167 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004
                OR MY<2004 OR REVIEW/DT)
                SAVE TEMP L168 ARN930MUL1B/A
L169         22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L167 NOT L168
                SAVE TEMP L169 ARN930MUL1A/A
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     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:41:13 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:43:42 ON 06 FEB 2006
L170            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L8

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:43:51 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D QUE STAT L66
               D QUE STAT L82
               D QUE STAT L86
               D QUE STAT L118
               D QUE STAT L141
               D QUE STAT L168
               D QUE STAT L149

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL,
     JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:45:40 ON 06 FEB 2006
L171          103 DUP REM L66 L82 L86 L118 L141 L168 L149 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-13' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                    ANSWERS '14-16' FROM FILE WPIX
                    ANSWERS '17-44' FROM FILE USPATFULL
                    ANSWER '45' FROM FILE USPAT2
                    ANSWERS '46-60' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                    ANSWERS '61-77' FROM FILE EMBASE
                    ANSWERS '78-94' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                    ANSWERS '95-98' FROM FILE PASCAL
                    ANSWERS '99-101' FROM FILE JICST-EPLUS
                    ANSWERS '102-103' FROM FILE SCISEARCH

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:45:50 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL,
     JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:46:22 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:46:36 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL,
     JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:46:47 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR 2-13

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:47:15 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL,
     JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:47:52 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 14-16

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:47:54 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL,
     JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:48:43 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D IBIB AB HITSTR 17-45

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:49:14 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL,
     JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:49:31 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D IBIB ED AB HITIND 46-103

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:49:38 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D QUE STAT L8
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             D QUE STAT L72
             D QUE STAT L89
             D QUE STAT L121
             D QUE STAT L145

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, DRUGB, SCISEARCH'
     ENTERED AT 11:52:34 ON 06 FEB 2006
L172         21 DUP REM L8 L72 L89 L121 L145 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-6' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                    ANSWER '7' FROM FILE WPIX
                    ANSWERS '8-10' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                    ANSWERS '11-14' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                    ANSWER '15' FROM FILE PASCAL
                    ANSWERS '16-19' FROM FILE DRUGB
                    ANSWERS '20-21' FROM FILE SCISEARCH

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:42 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, DRUGB, SCISEARCH' ENTERED
     AT 11:52:56 ON 06 FEB 2006
               D IBIB ED AB L172 1021

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:53:11 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:54:50 ON 06 FEB 2006


     FILE HOME

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
     LAST RELOADED: Feb  3, 2006 (20060203/UP).

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     FILE LAST UPDATED:          1 FEB 2006      <20060201/UP>
     MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200608        <200608/DW>
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http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 873536-40-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 873536-40-4

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

```
**************************************************************
*                                                            *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                            *
**************************************************************
```

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Feb 2006 VOL 144 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Feb 2006 (20060205/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6993790
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006026727
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2005

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2005105988
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006025907
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2005

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 FEB 2006 (20060204/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>).
See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE APOLLIT
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 DEC 2005 <20051222/UP>
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 2005

THE APOLLIT FILE IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED. ******
** **USE FILE RAPRA FOR UP-TO-DATE POLYMER INFORMATION** **

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 1 February 2006 (20060201/ED)

FILE PASCAL
FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 FEB 2006 <20060206/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 31 JAN 2006 (20060131/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 3 Feb 2006 (20060203/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE LIFESCI
FILE COVERS 1978 TO 18 Jan 2006 (20060118/ED)

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 31 JAN 2006 <20060131/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE DRUGB
>>> FILE COVERS 1964 TO 1982 - CLOSED FILE <<<

FILE VETU

FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE VETB
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 SEP 94 <940925/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968-1982

FILE SCISEARCH
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE CONF
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 DEC 2005 <20051223/UP>
FILE COVERS 1976 TO 2005.

<<< CONF IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED AS OF JANUARY 2006 >>>

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 25 May 2005 (20050525/ED)

FILE DISSABS
FILE COVERS 1861 TO 26 JAN 2006 (20060126/ED)

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